YOU CAN NOT AFFORD To Be Without the Only Real Live Morning Newspaper In Louisville.
AT YOUR HOME: 15c A WEEK, 65c A MONTH.

The Courier-Journal.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY OTHER MORNING NEWSPAPER IN THE SOUTH.

VOL. XCVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 12,026. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: Kentucky and Indiana—Fair and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair, diminishing northerly winds.

Tennessee—Fair Wednesday, with colder in central and eastern portions; Thursday fair, northwesterly winds.

THE LATEST.

The message of the President fully bears out the forecasts as to its contents and general tone. After a tribute to the late President McKinley the President assails anarchy and suggests legislation that shall reduce the number of anarchists arriving from foreign shores and bar those known to be anarchists. On the question of the trusts the President is conservative. He suggests that publicity and Government supervision would remove some of the objections and gives a warning against the danger of overcapitalization. At the same time he calls attention to the importance of not disturbing the present prosperity of the country in attempting industrial legislation. A general revision of the tariff is opposed for the same reason, but he urges reciprocity and the abolition of unnecessary duties. A new Cabinet officer, to have charge of commerce, is recommended, as is the readoption of the Chinese exclusion law. Legislation in behalf of the upbuilding of the American merchant marine is recommended, but no specific mention is made of ship subsidy. Amendment of the interstate commerce law is asked in order that discrimination in rates may be prevented. An eight-hour law for all Government employes is recommended, and also reform in the immigration laws. There is a strong expression in favor of civil service, and the recommendation is made that it be applied to the District of Columbia. An increase in the navy, both in ships and men, is urged, constant training is recommended, and the importance of keeping the army efficient and of the improvement of the militia and the naval reserve is emphasized. On the subject of insular affairs the President asks a reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports and suggests the need of legislation concerning public lands in Porto Rico. He is hopeful of the Filipino becoming capable of self-government, but warns against too much independence. The Monroe Doctrine is upheld in vigorous words, and the isthmian canal is strongly indorsed. Likewise a cable to the possessions in the Pacific is urged. The Indian should be recognized as an individual and the tribal funds broken up. Considerable attention is paid to forestry and to the irrigation and other development of the arid regions. The gold standard act is declared to be satisfactory, and the declaration of his predecessor regarding the open-door in China is repeated.

For over two hours yesterday the members of the House and Senate gave marked attention to the reading of the President's message, which is published in full in the Courier-Journal to-day. After the reading committees were appointed to prepare for suitable action upon the death of President McKinley, and as a further mark of respect both houses at once adjourned until Friday.

The deluge of new bills in Congress continues. Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, heads the list with 258 bills and resolutions. Among the bills are ones providing for Federal buildings at Lawrenceburg, Lebanon, Elizabethtown and Bardstown, for enlarging the building at Richmond and for the purchase of the site of the battle of Perryville for a national park.

Rural free delivery has been ordered in Hickman county, petitions have been presented for the establishment of the service in Harrison and Fleming counties, and there are prospects that the service may be extended throughout Shelby county, where eight routes are already arranged.

The President has finally determined to appoint George W. Lieberth Collector of Internal Revenue in the Sixth district. An indorsement given by Collector Comingore when Lieberth resigned the chief deputyship was regarded as offsetting the general charges made.

The Schley case is coming before Congress. Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, has introduced a resolution for an inquiry into the Maclay "naval history" and its reputed indorsement by Sampson and Crowninshield.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company is reported to have bought the Kentucky Western railroad. It will take immediate charge, according to the report, and make many improvements.

At the Southern Unitarian Conference at Chattanooga yesterday Frank N. Hartwell was elected president, Fred V. Hawley secretary and A. G. Munn treasurer.

The Pittsburg coal combine will this week close options on properties along the river front at and near Louisville that will give it control of the local coal harbors.

The general court-martial has acquitted Capt. B. F. Tilley of the charges of maladministration as Governor of Tutuila and of conduct unbecoming an officer.

The State Board of Valuation and Assessment has taken final action fixing the value of whisky for taxation at $10 a barrel.

APPLAUSE

Interrupted Reading of President's Message.

GIVEN MARKED ATTENTION.

ADJOURNMENT FOLLOWED AS MARK OF RESPECT

TO MEMORY OF M'KINLEY.

Both Houses Appoint Committees To Report What Action Shall Be Taken.

NO SESSION UNTIL FRIDAY.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Not in many years have the members of the House listened with such rapt attention to the annual message of a President of the United States as they did to-day to the reading of the first message of President Roosevelt. Every word was followed intently from the announcement of the tragic death of President McKinley in the opening sentence to the expression of the closing wish that our relations with the world would continue peaceful. The reading occupied two hours, but not over a dozen members left their seats until it was concluded. Several times there was applause and at the conclusion there was an enthusiastic demonstration on the Republican side. On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, that portion of the message relating to the death of the late President was referred to a committee to consist of one member from each State to join a similar committee of the Senate to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for Congress to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late President. The Speaker appointed a committee, headed by Mr. Grosvenor, and then as a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

* * *

No Session Till Friday.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12, Speaker Henderson called the House to order. After the journal had been read and approved, Mr. Cooper (Texas) and Mr. Wood (California), who were not present yesterday, appeared at the bar and were sworn in.

On motion of Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, it was agreed that when the House adjourned to-day it be to meet on Friday.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa; Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Underwood, of Alabama.

The only change in the committee was the substitution of Mr. Underwood for Mr. Bailey, of Texas, who is now a member of the Senate. Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, at the head of the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that the committee, accompanied by a like committee from the Senate, had performed its duties, and that the President had received their message with pleasure and said he would at once communicate with the two houses in writing. Two minutes later Maj. Pruden, assistant secretary to the President, appeared at the main entrance and announced a message from the President. The message was taken to the Speaker's desk, where Speaker Henderson broke the seal.

* * *

President's Message Received.

"A message from the President of the United States," he said, as he handed the document to the reading clerk and directed him to read it. Ordinarily presidential messages at the opening of a Congress are listened to in a perfunctory fashion, but to-day throughout the reading the keenest interest was manifested. Hardly a member left his seat until the reading was concluded. There was a slight murmur of applause when in concluding the recommendation for legislation to put down anarchy the clerk read "No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of Congress." The murmurs when this sentence was read was followed by a burst of applause when the clerk read: "The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame."

Probably no other portion of the message attracted so much attention as that relating to trusts. No demonstration was evoked by the reading of this portion of the message, but the recommendation for the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law drew applause from both sides of the House.

The reading of the message was concluded in the House at 2:25 o'clock. Mr. Grosvenor then offered the McKinley memorial resolution, which was adopted without division.

In pursuance with the terms of the resolution, the Speaker appointed a committee consisting of one member from each State and Territory. Representative Kehoe is the Kentucky committeeman. Representative Watson was chosen from Indiana and Representative Moon from Tennessee.

IN THE SENATE.

Reading of the Message Closely Listened To.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Senate listened to the first message of President Roosevelt to-day and adopted a resolution directing the appointment of a committee to co-operate with a like committee from the House to consider by what token of respect and affection Congress might express the sorrow of the nation upon the tragic death of the late President McKinley. The message was delivered soon after the Senate met. The reading occupied nearly two and a half hours and was listened to with marked respect by the Senators. The first portion dealing with the Buffalo tragedy excited the most profound interest in the Senate.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message, Mr. Foraker, senior Senator from Ohio, presented the McKinley resolution and as a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

UNION DEPOT BILL.

One Is To Be Introduced By Senator McMillan.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Senator McMillan, chairman of the Senate Committee on District of Columbia, was in conference to-day with President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, over the proposition to construct a union depot in this city and remove the Pennsylvania depot and tracks from the Government mall. Senator McMillan considers this change essential to the proper development of the park system of Washington and Mr. Cassatt indicated a willingness to make the change if fairly compensated for the actual property loss that would be involved. If the change is made the site of the Union Depot will be near where the Baltimore and Ohio depot now stands and assurance is given that a magnificent building will be erected. Senator McMillan will introduce a bill covering the subject.

CLERKS WORK OVERTIME.

Perfect Deluge of New Bills, 252 Coming From One Man.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The flood of bills is so great in the House of Representatives that the clerical staff was kept busy all last night and managed to get abreast of 279 public and 1,113 private bills, a total of 1,392, or about one-half of all those introduced.

Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, led the list with 252 bills and resolutions.

It was not until to-day's session of the House closed that the weary clerks were able to catch up with yesterday's deluge of bills and begin sorting the further deluge of to-day. There were few notable measures in to-day's list, most of the bills being reprints from former sessions. Among them were bills by Mr. Showalter, of Pennsylvania, for a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy, and by Mr. Dick, of Ohio, a constitutional amendment substituting April 30 for March 4 as the date of commencement of terms of the President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives.

TO THRASH OLD STRAW.

Mr. Dick Would Investigate Restricted Negro Vote.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Representative Dick, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution for a general investigation of the denial or abridgement of the right to vote in certain States, with a view to reducing the congressional representations from such States. The resolution recites that "it is a matter of common information and belief that the rights of some male citizens, being twenty-one years of age, to vote at elections is denied and abridged in certain States."

In conclusion, the resolution provides:

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress, with power to subpoena and examine witnesses under oath and to send for records and other evidence; to investigate fully and completely, and report what proportion the number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age, in any State, to whom said State denies or abridges the right to vote aforesaid, except for participation in the rebellion or other crimes, bears to the total number of male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

—The Court of Claims began a new term and handed down about 30 decisions many of which had been worked up by the judges during vacation. This brings the work of the court up to date and leaves practically nothing which has been submitted undecided.

—The Twenty-seventh regiment of infantry will go to the Philippines in three detachments. On the arrival of this regiment at Manila the Seventeenth regiment of infantry, which has had the longest continuous service in the Philippines, will return to the United States.

—President Roosevelt entertained at dinner last night a number of the Republican leaders in the Senate and House. His guests included Speaker Henderson, Senators Allison, Platt, of Connecticut; Hanna, Cullom, Proctor, Elkins, Perkins, Scott, Beveridge, Kean, Representatives Cannon, Grosvenor and Dalzell, and Gen. Leonard Wood.

PRESIDENT'S CONSERVATISM WELL RECEIVED IN ENGLAND

Press Is Skeptical of Any Great Outcome In Efforts To Reform the Trusts Or Obtain Reciprocity.

London, Dec. 4.—The London daily papers this morning looking at President Roosevelt's message from the point of view of its literary power and the wealth of weighty matters discussed, regard it as one of the most characteristic and remarkable messages ever sent to Congress. At the same time the papers recognize its conservative and business-like moderation and that no attempt has been made as the Morning Post remarks, "to strike an attitude or carry his listeners away."

On the whole, however, the newspapers are skeptical of any great outcome from the President's efforts in the direction of reform of the trusts, anti-anarchism or reciprocity, the idea being that the Senate will effectually step in and prevent any great changes in the existing system.

The Daily Chronicle hopes that although President Roosevelt shows great tenderness for protectionist susceptibilities, his proposed policy is a step in the direction of free trade. The paper considers his cautious tentative proposals concerning trusts to show that the office of President has a sobering effect even on the most buoyant of natures.

Lord Rothschild says the message will produce a good effect in England and in Europe.

The advice in the message to not hamper "the captains of industry" met with Lord Rothschild's warm approval, but he doubted the effect of public supervision of corporation finances, apparently holding the belief that the publication of the profits secured by these bodies would merely inflame the opposition against them.

The Daily News in an editorial on the subject says:

It shows a bold man struggling with the devil fish of party intrigue, and is in refreshing contrast to the spread-eagleism of the early period of American jingoism. President Roosevelt has set himself a very high ideal of conduct in public life, and we have no doubt he will rise to it.

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks the message will "win the praises of all except the Fenian clubs, to which Mr. Redmond is spouting sedition." It says that the ideas contained in it are those of a "wise head firmly set on its shoulders."

The Westminster Gazette considers that the reference to the trusts "spells a good deal of uncertainty for the American market," and adds:

The high tariff of the United States has created an artificial position, under which the trusts have prospered. Therefore, business must be regulated artificially.

The St. James Gazette says:

It is gratifying to find that the statesmen of a country like the United States are not afraid to make proposals on the subject of anarchism, which, on the surface, are open to the criticism that they are subversive of personal liberty. There is no surer sign of true statesmanship than the insight which realizes when a good theory becomes mischievous in practice.

RECEPTION IN GERMANY.

Reference To Trusts Boosted Boerse Quotations.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The message of President Roosevelt caused a mild thrill in Germany. On the Boerse, where it was eagerly awaited, the message was received with uncommon interest, and the market was generally slightly stimulated upon the posting of a bulletin containing President Roosevelt's utterances about trusts. The shares of the steamship companies fell one or two points on account of the immigration inspection paragraph and the proposed development of the merchant marine.

The Vossische Zeitung says the President's message indicates that the feet of the United States are well in the imperialistic path and that ventures abroad seem to agree with them.

The National Zeitung alludes to the strong and confident tone used by President Roosevelt and to his large purposes.

IN A BOX.

Penniless Painter "Expressed" Himself.

NEARLY DEAD WHEN FOUND.

BERLIN PEOPLE SAY HE DID IT ON WAGER, HE SAYS HE CAME FOR A JOB.

HE WAS OUT FIFTEEN DAYS.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—(Special Cable.)—The agent of the American Express Company at Hamburg says the man who was found in a box on the steamship Palatia, which arrived at Hoboken on Sunday, was an American, who voluntarily allowed himself to be encased for the purpose of winning a bet. The fact that the Palatia was delayed two days by gales explains his exhaustion. This is apparently all the agents of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company know about the matter.

Beck is said to be penniless. He intended to travel to California and the Klondike in the same manner.

PROVISIONS GAVE OUT.

If He Recovers He Will Get a Good Job.

New York, Dec. 3.—The man who was discovered in the hold of the Hamburg-American steamer Palatia yesterday after having made the trip across the ocean in a box, had recovered to-day sufficiently to be able to establish his identity positively. He said his name was John Beck and that he had lived up to about a year ago in Budapest, Hungary. The doctors would not allow him to tell all his story, but enough was learned from him and other sources to show that Beck was a house painter and that he had come across the card of an uptown hotel in this city, the proprietors of which have German names. Though a stranger to them he wrote that he could get no work in Germany and was coming to America and hoped the hotel men could find him something to do. Then he fitted up a package case, paid freight charges on it and engaged a carter to take it to the Hamburg pier at a certain time. He then returned to his lodgings and boxed himself up after he had provisioned himself with a dozen cans of condensed milk, a box of prunes, three dozen cakes of chocolate, coffee in bottles and some bread. The carter called and got the box, not knowing of its living contents, and shipped it.

Beck declares he was in the box until the ship reached the Hoboken pier, a period of about fifteen days, when he found he was almost dead from hunger, cold and terror. To-night he was reported to be still exceedingly weak, but the physicians hope for his recovery.

Newton Belnington, a well known real estate owner and horseman, is said to have interested himself in the case and to have promised to give Beck work, should he recover.

The Breathitt Contest.

Jackson, Ky., Dec. 3.—Hon. C. M. Pollard, representing the contestees in the election contest cases, says that the answer of the defendants is ready to be filed. The answer of the defendants first denies all the allegations of the plaintiffs, then affirmatively charges fraud and illegal voting.

Fatal Fight At Card Game.

Leitchfield, Ky., Dec. 3.—In a fight at Annetta, about ten miles from here, between Charley Rich and John Sam Bradley, Bradley was shot five times and died a few hours later, while Rich was stabbed four times. Two wounds are serious. The fight grew out of a game of cards.

AFTER ALL

Lieberth Gets the Covington Collectorship.

COMINGORE GIVES GOOD NAME.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY FOR HICKMAN COUNTY.

OTHERS MAKE APPLICATION.

Bills For Public Buildings At Lawrenceburg, Lebanon, Elizabethtown and Bardstown.

MINOR WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Washington, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Senator Deboe, Representative Boreing, Richard P. Ernst, of Covington, and ex-Congressman Berry, of the Sixth district, had an interview with the President this morning with the result that the name of George W. Lieberth will be sent to the Senate to succeed Collector of Internal Revenue Comingore. Mr. Ernst produced a letter written by Mr. Comingore commending the character and ability of Lieberth when the latter severed his connection with the Collector's office to take a position with Judge Holt in Porto Rico. The President considered this letter a sufficient testimonial for Mr. Lieberth's appointment. The charges made against Mr. Lieberth seemed to have been exaggerated, and were not, in the opinion of the President, definite enough to hold up the appointment. There are reports of contesting Lieberth's confirmation in the Senate, but it is probable he will be confirmed without opposition. The appointment is expected this week.

* * *

Message Well Received.

The message of the President is generally commended here by public men, especially though by the Republicans. They regard it as a vigorous paper in favor of protection and all the doctrines of the Republican party. The Democrats admit that the President expresses his views clearly, but not as specifically as they expected. On the whole the message will be well received by the country and give general satisfaction.

* * *

Rural Delivery In Shelby.

Representative Gilbert visited the Post-office Department to-day for the purpose of consulting Superintendent Machen, of the rural free-delivery service, regarding a number of routes which will shortly be inaugurated in Shelby county. The service will start with about eight routes, but will later be increased as petitions are filed. Shelby county contains about 500 miles of excellent roads, and it is Mr. Gilbert's purpose to have the service extended as rapidly as possible.

* * *

To Preserve Perryville Battle Ground.

Representative Gilbert this morning introduced a number of bills of interest to the Eighth district. In one he asks for $50,000 for a preliminary survey and the purchase of a site for a national military park on the Perryville battle ground. The public building at Richmond is also to be enlarged to meet the demands of the United States Court which now meets in that city. Mr. Gilbert also introduced a bill appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Lawrenceburg.

* * *

To Overcome Pocket Veto.

Representative Padgett, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill to pay ex-Confederate soldiers for the value of property forcibly taken from them in violation of the terms of surrender at Appomattox. The bill was passed by both branches of Congress last year, but received a pocket veto at the White House.

* * *

King Wants To Hold On.

The four-year term of Postmaster King, of Carrollton, expires next month. Senator Deboe has indorsed for the position A. W. Darling, who, it is expected, will be appointed. Mr. King is an applicant for reappointment and has a number of indorsements on file at the department.

* * *

More Want Rural Delivery.

Representative Kehoe has filed at the Post-office Department applications of citizens of Harrison and Fleming counties for rural free delivery service.

* * *

For Popular Election of Senators.

Representative Smith, of Kentucky, has introduced a bill providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Mr. Smith says he is satisfied with his chances before the Legislature, but believes the other method meets with general indorsement and should be adopted. Mr. Smith also introduced bills appropriating $75,000 each for the erection of public buildings at Elizabethtown, Lebanon and Bardstown.

* * *

Rural Delivery In Hickman.

The Post-office Department announces that rural free delivery will be established on the recommendation of Representative Wheeler in Hickman county, starting from Fulton February 1. The length of the route is twenty-three and one-half miles; the area covered, twenty-four square miles; the population served 637, and the number of houses on the route is 141. Henry McMullin is to be appointed carrier.

* * *

Senator Deboe and Richard P. Ernst, of Covington, have recommended the reappointments of Postmaster Reynolds, of Covington, and Postmaster Meyers, of Newport.

* * *

James B. Cox has been awarded the contract by the National Board of Managers for the water supply for the Johnson City, Tenn., Soldiers' Home, $6,000.

* * *

The Government receipts to-day were $1,672,475.50, and the expenditures $1,390,000.

TO BRING SCHLEY CASE BEFORE THE HOUSE

Resolution To Investigate Maclay's Scurrilous Attack and Its Reported Approval By Crowninshield and Sampson.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Representative Williams, of Mississippi, to-day introduced the following resolution, proposing a committee of inquiry:

Whereas, One E. S. Maclay has written a history of the navy of the United States, which was adopted for use at the Naval Academy at Annapolis; and,

Whereas, In said history said E. S. Maclay denounces Rear Admiral Schley as a liar and a coward; and,

Whereas, Said Maclay is reported to have alleged that the proof sheets containing these charges were submitted to one Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, and approved and acquiesced in by him; and,

Whereas, Said Maclay is reported to have alleged that the same proofs were submitted to Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, of the United States navy, and approved and acquiesced in by him; and,

Whereas, Said Maclay was, at the time of the writing of the said history, and is now, in the employ of the Navy Department of the United States, notwithstanding the scurrilous character of the charges made by him in said history; and,

Whereas, Said facts disclose a state of things subversive of honorable conduct and consideration among officers of the navy and employes of the Navy Department; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the United States, That a committee be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the House of Representatives the truth or falsity of the said statements as made by said Maclay; the truth or falsity of the allegations that the proof sheets were submitted to and acquiesced in by said Capt. Crowninshield and the said Rear Admiral Sampson, and to recommend to the House of Representatives the course of action to be pursued by the House in consequence of the ascertainment of the facts to be made by the said committee.

MENTAL SCIENTISTS ELECT OFFICERS.

Helen Wilmans Post Again President and Next Year's Meeting To Be Held In Kansas City.

Sea Breeze, Fla., Dec. 3.—At the National Mental Science Convention today the following officers were elected: President, Helen Wilmans Post, of Florida, re-elected; first vice president, Eugene Delmar, of New York; second vice president, Prof. Knox, of Washington State; secretary, W. B. Moyle, of Pennsylvania; executive board, C. C. Post, Herbert George, Dr. J. W. Cormany, W. H. Bennington, Gustave Jungren and S. A. Rhodes; treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Moyle, of Pennsylvania.

The next convention will begin on Thanksgiving Day, 1902, in Kansas City, Mo. By resolution the name of the branch organizations was changed from "Temples" to "Centers."

The case against the Posts and C. F. Burgman, the retiring secretary, will be called in the Federal Court in Jacksonville Thursday, the charge being conspiracy to defraud by use of the mails.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM IN NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Coasting Craft Tied Up In Response To Advance Warnings of the Weather Bureau.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Weather Bureau this morning warned the Middle Atlantic and New England coast and the Lower Lakes that the storm now central over the South Atlantic States, for which signals were hoisted well in advance yesterday, promises to move rapidly northeastward in a manner similar to the storm of November 23, and it is feared that it will be equally as dangerous to mariners. All shipping is advised to remain in port.

On the Lower Lakes the storm will be attended by high northwest winds and snow.

The entire area from the Mississippi river eastward is under the storm's influence.

Heavy Snow In New England.

Boston, Dec. 3.—The heaviest snowstorm for so early in the winter for years is covering New England to-night. The Weather Bureau's warning to-day tied up most of the coasting craft, and fortunately so, for Cape Cod life-saving patrols report a terrible night there.

HAD SLEPT MOST OF TIME DURING PAST THREE YEARS.

Kansas Man Dies After Long Illness Which Baffled Skill of Physicians.

Hiawatha, Kas., Dec. 3.—J. S. Lytle, a Kansas pioneer, died here to-day after an illness lasting three years. During that time he slept most of the time. While in Santa Ann, Cal., he slept from May 28 to August 20. He was brought home early in September and has been sleeping continually since the second day of that month. Shortly before he died he awoke.

During his long sleep he was fed by means of a rubber tube.

TO PROCLAIM INDEPENDENCE.

Cincinnati Shoe Factories Are Through With Labor Unions.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 3.—Twenty-five of the leading shoe manufacturing firms of Cincinnati have decided to post notice in their factories to-morrow declaring their independence of labor organizations. They declare their shops open. If this provokes a strike over three thousand employes will be affected.

Candidate For District Attorney.

Decatur, Ala., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—W. W. Callahan to-day announced his candidacy for appointment as United States District Attorney, the place now filled by William Vaughan. Mr. Callahan is strongly indorsed by many of the leading men of the State, among them Gen. George P. Harrison. He made a strong race several years ago for Congressman on the Democratic ticket.

Because of the Boycott.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 3.—The Rev. W. C. Davis, pastor of the Welsh Methodist church, has resigned his pastorate because of the feeling aroused against him in his congregation by reason of his having ridden on the boycotted trolley cars. Most of the members of his congregation are miners.

TRIALS

Of Union Men Postponed To December 11

BY AGREEMENT OF COUNSEL.

MURRAY AND HALL HAVE PROBABLY AGREED UPON A PLAN.

THE UNION CAMP ORDERLY.

Madisonville, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The examining trial of National Organizer William Blakely and Board Member Charles Plackman, alleged to have been accessories to a conspiracy for the intimidation of nonunion miners, which was set for this morning at 10 o'clock, was, by mutual agreement of both the prosecution and defense, postponed until Wednesday, December 11, at 10 o'clock. William H. Yost, chief counsel for the union, will assist Attorneys Bradley, Jennings and Jonson for the defense.

It is believed that when Adjt. Gen. Murray returns from his visit to Gov. Beckham at Frankfort the plan outlined in Saturday's Courier-Journal for the suppression of lawlessness and the restoration of law and order will have been discussed and adopted as the only practical solution of the complex problem. Before Adjt. Gen. Murray left for Frankfort, he and County Judge Hall were in consultation for more than an hour. They discussed the Hopkins county mine situation pro and con, and no doubt reached a conclusion satisfactory to themselves. The Adjutant General's visit was for the purpose of conferring with the Governor as to the advisability of executing their proposed plan.

Capt. Fred Gordon returned from Frankfort to-day, where he had been on a leave of absence.

The union camp at Nortonville has been orderly to-day. The work of clearing away the timber for the other camp buildings was hindered by the inclement weather. The usual number of men, about two hundred, are in camp to-night. No arrests of union leaders or miners were made to-day. President Wood is said to be still in Central City.

MURRAY AT FRANKFORT.

Confers With Gov. Beckham On the Situation In Hopkins.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Adjt. Gen. Murray arrived here to-day from the scene of the mining troubles in Hopkins county and spent some time with Gov. Beckham, informing him regarding the situation there. After the conference he returned immediately to Madisonville to resume command of the troops. Both the Governor and Gen. Murray declined to discuss any new plan that may have been mapped out to restore peace. It can be said, however, that the Executive still occupies his same position, ready to back up the civil authorities of the county in whatever steps they may deem proper to take to settle the trouble. The responsibility is with them and they will receive the aid of militia whenever it is necessary to enforce their orders.

Before seeing Gov. Beckham, the Adjutant General talked freely of the trouble in the strike section. He says it is the opinion of the civil authorities that peace can only be restored by the withdrawal from the county of the great number of miners or strikers from other counties who have been imported since the strike order was issued, and that this can only be done by breaking up their camps or places of rendezvous, whether it be a tented camp or a covered house, and enforcing orders of the civil authorities against the gathering of men in squads or small parties. His orders are to follow the direction of the civil authorities, and when such orders are given the troops will assist in carrying them out. It is not thought here that more troops than those already on duty will be called out. After a further conference with the civil authorities, Adjt. Gen. Murray will again return here in a few days to see the Governor.

HEAVY SNOW IN KANSAS.

Storm Is General Throughout Central Portion of State.

Kansas City, Dec. 3.—A heavy snow is falling to-day in Central Kansas and the extreme northwestern corner of the State. Moisture has been needed badly for wheat and small grains.

The storm is general from Hutchinson west to the mountains, and extends south to the Indian Territory.

Anti-Dispensary Men Win.

Florence, Ala., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—In the city election to-day A. E. Walker was elected by a majority of about 350 over B. B. Garner, the dispensary candidate. Five of the seven anti-dispensary candidates were elected on the Walker ticket.

BIG DEAL

By Which Pittsburg Combine Will Gain Control

OF LOCAL COAL HARBORS.

OPTIONS HELD ON DUFFY AND HOFFMAN PROPERTIES.

WILL BE CLOSED THIS WEEK.

Capt. Sam Brown Now Here As Representative of the Easterr Corporation.

FIGURES ARE KEPT SECRET.

The coal trust has absorbed Louisville and Jeffersonville river interests. That modest concern capitalized at only $40,000,000, which goes by the name of the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, this week obtained an option on all the coal harbors and landings from Six Mile Island to the falls. Capt. Sam Brown, the Pittsburg millionaire coal man, master of transportation for the combine, is now at the Galt House, where he met Capt. J. T. Duffy and representatives of J. H. Hoffman & Co. There the options were agreed upon, and the final sale will be completed this week. Neither Capt. Brown, Capt. Duffy, nor any one connected with the deal would give out the figures, though the price runs under $500,000. The towboat Transit, the Aid and all of Capt. Duffy's river interests are included in the deal. Large as it seems, there will be really little change to the outside world. There will be no perplexing confusion of business. Capt. Duffy merely ceases to be an independent river man and he becomes agent for the coal combine at this point. It is a big thing, though, for the combine, because now it will virtually control ports from Pittsburg to New Orleans.

* * *

Opening of Negotiations.

The Louisville and Jeffersonville harbors have been an objective point of this combine's attack for some time. Recently it was decided that the trust must have them, so the trust went out and got them. Capt. Sam Brown, the master of transportation of the Monongahela Consolidated Company, opened up correspondence with Messrs. Duffy and Hoffman.

The local interests were ready to sell. Capt. Brown came to Louisville and there at the Galt House the details of the options were arranged. The deal will be finally consummated this week.

A Courier-Journal reporter called at the Galt House to see Capt. Brown.

"He's in number 314," said the clerk, "that is if you want to try it."

The reporter knocked at the door of No. 314. Some one sung out "Come in" so that the big transom above the door rattled "snags ahead."

There was a big man sitting before the fire in an enormous arm chair that was hardly large enough to hold him. On the table were telegrams in bunches and sheets of paper with figures all over them.

The giant in the chair straightened a bit and turned a pair of eyes like bits of polished blue steel on his visitor. This big-hearted, brusque man who rose, they tell the story, from steamboat clerk to millionaire river magnate by his own resourcefulness, energy and hard work, carries with his huge body a ruddy, weather-beaten face and a voice to make a foghorn shut up in shame. He was asked about the "coal market" he had just bought.

"What coal market?" growled the river man.

In answer to further questioning, he continued:

"There hasn't been any sale, so you boys know nothing about it. Now, look here, young man," he went on, changing his tone, "this don't amount to anything at all. There has been no sale. The company has just decided that it had rather own these coal harbors here than rent them—that's all. We took options on 'em from Duffy and Hoffman. It makes no change in the business and don't amount to a thing. The people will become our agents instead of our renting their property.

* * *

To Close the Deal.

"We'll close the deal the last of the week, perhaps. The harbors extend from Six-mile Island down. The company will get the boats and all the river property of the firms. As far as business goes, you won't know there has been a change. It won't mean any more boats or any fewer boats, only that the company owns the harbors and landings, and, owning them, can, of course, do better than if it did not own them. These people will be the accredited agents of the company and will look out after the company's interests in the future."

"What were the terms, Captain?"

"That money business don't interest anybody but the people concerned. It isn't a million dollars and it's more than

fifty cents. Anybody can take all the guesses they want."

The reporter hunted up Capt. Duffy to ask him about the deal. But the Captain wouldn't say a word.

* * *

The "Harbors" Involved.

The term "harbors," as used in this deal, means certain tracts of land at different points along the river front where the coal men tie up their boats and barges and handle their coal. Some of them are scattered at intervals along the river, and some are long stretches along the bank. Some are owned by Capts. Duffy and Hoffman, and some are only leased for a long term of years. But these two men for a long period have practically controlled the local harbors, and hence their property, leased or owned, is necessary if the combine desires to control the local coal field. The largest harbor is known as "Pumpkin Patch," and lies just above Jeffersonville on the Indiana shore. Here millions of bushels of coal lie the year round.

BACHELOR CLUB AVENGES FORMER MEMBER'S MARRIAGE.

Tore Him From His Weeping Bride and Made Him Spend the Night Singing.

Cleveland, Dec. 3.—Torn from his bride by eight young men, members of a bachelor club of which he was a member, Guy P. Norton, treasurer of the Art Metal Manufacturing Company, of this city, was dragged ten miles into the country and forced to spend the night in singing songs for the benefit of his captors.

Wednesday night he married Miss Alice Wisley, his next-door neighbor. As the newly-married couple attempted to board a carriage Norton was seized by the young men and hustled away, leaving his wife crying bitterly. He was placed on a street car and compelled to stand up in front of the passengers and sing "I don't care if I never come back." At the terminus of the car line he took a forced march to a cottage on the lake shore, occupied by the club in the summer time, and there he spent the night with the members of the club.

In the morning they allowed him to return to his bride, but compelled him to walk all the way. The bedraggled bridegroom was marched up to the home of the bride. His wife was waiting for him and inquired what kept him out all night. The reunited couple went to Chicago on the next train.

COLLEGE STUDENTS HAVE A HIGH OLD TIME.

Capture Two Professors of a Rival College and Make Them Beg For Release.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 3.—One hundred and fifty Case school students started out last night to celebrate their recent football victory over Western Reserve University. They soon captured two Western Reserve professors, whom they made kneel on the top of tar barrels and beg for their release.

They admitted that they were out for a fight with the Reserve men, and assaulted the latter's dormitory with sticks and stones, doing considerable damage. Next, several Reserve students were captured, among whom was James Micklethwaite, of Columbus, a law student, and they started to duck him in a nearby pond. Changing their purpose they started with Micklethwaite for downtown on an electric car. James McCleary, captain of the Reserve football team, appeared on the car, and, at the point of a revolver, rescued Micklethwaite. The students then continued on down town, where they paraded the streets.

No arrests were made.

YOUNG WOMAN DROPS DEAD IN NEW YORK.

Mrs. L. B. White, of Lexington, Whose Address Was Found Among Her Papers, Was Summoned.

New York, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Margaret B. Daly, a stenographer employed by the Fuller Express Company, dropped dead this morning while on her way to work. She was taken into an engine-house and a physician called, who pronounced it a case of heart disease.

Miss Daly was thirty years old, a fine-looking woman, and she was exceedingly well dressed. She had been employed by the express company for six months. It was said there that she had heart trouble and had been under a doctor's care for some time. Nothing was known of her relatives, but a Mrs. L. B. White, of Lexington, Ky., whose address was found in one of the girl's letters, was telegraphed for. The body is at the morgue.

HELD TO ANSWER FOR ABDUCTION.

After a Preliminary Hearing Bail In Case of James Wilcox Is Fixed At $1,000.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 3.—James Wilcox, who is charged with the abduction of Miss Nellie Cropsey, the young girl whose mysterious disappearance from her home about two weeks ago has created a sensation in Eastern North Carolina, was to-day held in $1,000 bail to await action of the grand jury, after a preliminary hearing before the Mayor. The court room was crowded during the hearing. Only a few witnesses were examined, among them being the father and sister of the missing girl.

ALABAMA COAL PRODUCTION.

Estimate Shows Big Increase Over Last Year's Output.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 3.—J. DeB. Hooper, State Mine Inspector, has made a detailed estimate by counties of the production of coal in Alabama during the year 1901. According to his estimate the total output will be 9,221,804 tons. Last year's production was 8,273,362 tons, the estimated increase for this year being 938,442 tons.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

Hot Springs

Quickest Time and Best Service

Via Memphis

Tickets at Fourth and Market.

LIABLE

For Taxes Is Odd Fellows Widows' and Orphans' Home.

PURELY A PRIVATE CHARITY

SAYS APPELLATE COURT, JUDGE PAYNTER DISSENTING.

REFORM SCHOOL DONATION

Of $5,000 Is Held To Be Legal and the City of Lexington Must Pay It.

LOWER COURT IS REVERSED.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—In an opinion handed down at to-day's session the Court of Appeals holds that the Widows' and Orphans' Home of the Odd Fellows of Kentucky, located in Fayette county, is not a public charity in the meaning of section 170 of the Constitution, which exempts institutions of "purely public charity" from taxation and that it must pay taxes as do other private institutions. The decision was made in the case of the above named institution against H. M. Bosworth, Sheriff of Fayette county, appealed from the Fayette Circuit Court. The opinion of the court was written by Judge Hobson, and Chief Justice Paynter dissents from it.

The decision of the court here is an affirmance of the judgment of the court below. In voicing the opinion of the court Judge Hobson said: "The purpose of the institution maintained by the appellant is to provide a home for the widows and orphans of the Odd Fellows of the State. It is true that in the charter the object of the corporation is stated to be to provide and maintain a home for destitute widows and orphans of deceased Odd Fellows of the State of Kentucky and such other persons as may be committed to its charge; but what other persons may be committed to its charge or when or by whom is not shown in the record. The fair meaning of the clause is that the institution is to be a home for destitute widows and orphans of the Odd Fellows of the State and such other persons as they may commit to its charge. In other words, it is a charity maintained by the Odd Fellows for the benefit of such persons as they may see fit to admit to its enjoyment. This is strictly a private charity and is not exempt from taxation by the Constitution."

* * *

Must Pay Appropriation.

The Appellate Court, Judge O'Rear writing the opinion, reversed the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court holding that the General Council of the city of Lexington did not have the power to appropriate $5,000 for the location of the State Schools of Reform within five miles of that city. The court rules that the charter of second-class cities conferred the right upon the Council, and that its action in the matter was binding upon the city. The whole court considered the case and Chief Justice Paynter and Judges Guffy and Hobson dissent from the opinion expressed.

On September, 10, 1897, the General Council of Lexington, in an effort to secure the location of the State Reform Schools near that city, offered to appropriate $5,000 for their location within five miles of the city, it having the right to send incorrigible children to the schools. The commissioners accepted the offer, and when the time came to pay over the money the city entertained doubts as to the legality of its donation. The trustees sued to compel the city to make appropriate provisions for paying the money. A demurrer was sustained to the petition and it was dismissed, because, in the opinion of the court below, the action of the General Council was in violation of section 179 of the Constitution.

In reversing the judgment and holding the city liable for the amount of the appropriation Judge O'Rear, voicing the opinion of the court, quotes at length from the charter of cities of the second class. In closing he says: "We have no difficulty in finding that where an express authority or power is given a city to maintain, within or without its limits, at its own cost a home of refuge, there is carried with it the power to do less, provided in the doing less the same end is accomplished."

* * *

Docket Closes December 17.

The last day on which a record can be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and docketed for the January term of the court is Tuesday, December 17. On that day the docket will be closed and the copy for it sent to the printer in order that the pamphlets may be printed and sent out before the opening of court on January 7 next.

* * *

Reduces Capital Stock.

Amended articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State this afternoon by the Farmers' Bank of Midway. It reduces the amount of its capital stock from $30,000 to $20,000.

* * *

Motion To Dissolve.

The L. and N. Railroad Company will by counsel appear before Judge Burnam of the Court of Appeals, to-morrow morning and make a motion and argument supporting it, to dissolve an injunction granted by Judge Miller, of the Jefferson Chancery Court, to the Central Stock Yards Company to require the railroad company to deliver live stock to them. The motion and argument will be made by Attorneys Helm Bruce & Helm and C. D. Gibson. Attorneys Dodd & Dodd, of Louisville, and Judge Hazelrigg will appear for the stock yards company.

* * *

Whisky Assessed At $10.

The value of Kentucky whisky for the purpose of taxation has been fixed by the State Board of Valuation and Assessment at $10 a barrel. This assessment is placed on all whisky stored in the State on September 15 last and reported by distillers. This final action was taken by the board this afternoon. It is an approval of the preliminary action of the board taken some time ago by the votes of Secretary of State Hill and Treasurer Hager. Auditor Coulter voted for an $8 valuation, the valuation of 1900. Mr. John B. Thompson, of Louisville, and W. D. Roy, of the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company, appeared before the board and protested against the increase, saying that it would result in limiting production this year. The $10 assessment is the highest that has been placed on Kentucky whisky. Last year the board on preliminary action fixed the valuation at $10, but reduced it, after hearing the distillers, to $8 a barrel.

Only Use American Oil Because It Doesn't Smoke.

London, Dec. 3. — The District railway to-day ordered that the use of American oil be discontinued everywhere on the line, excepting for office and signal lights. American oil is retained for use in these lights because it does not smoke the lamps.

NEW RAILROAD DEAL

I. C. IS REPORTED TO HAVE BOUGHT KENTUCKY WESTERN.

Former Company Will Take Immediate Charge and Make Many Improvements, It Is Said.

Dixon, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—There have been reports for several days here that the Illinois Central Railroad Company has bought the Kentucky Western railroad and its branch road, connecting with the Illinois Central at Blakeford, Ky., and extending to Dixon, a distance of about twenty miles. John C. Willing, first vice president, of Chicago; P. I. Dill, superintendent of the Evansville division; H. M. Welleny, superintendent of the Louisville division; W. I. Peny, chief traveling auditor; F. H. Howard, assistant general freight agent, of Evansville, went over the road in Mr. Welleny's private car, making an inspection.

The details of the deal and the change cannot be learned to-day, but it is understood that the Illinois Central will take possession of the road at once and will make many needed improvements. The Kentucky Western was incorporated September 7, 1899, with a capital stock of $100,000, and F. A. Siefert and H. W. Adams, of St. Louis; F. M. Pease, of Chicago; C. B. Helmen, of New York; D. H. Clark, of New Orleans; D. V. Baker, of Lismon, Ky., and Irving H. Wheatcroft, of Dixon, were elected directors, and Irving H. Wheatcroft, president. The road runs through a fine section of timber and coal lands and the best farming section of Webster county.

TOLD IN A FEW WORDS.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Bishop Bonacum, who in a recent decree excommunicated Father Murphy, has been enjoined by the courts from dispossessing the priest of churches at two towns pending a decision from Rome.

New York, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Great excitement and big profits on the Cotton Exchange to-day followed the jump of $2 a bale in the price of cotton.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—A valuable coat, which once belonged to Li Hung Chang, a relic of the recent loot of the City of Pekin, is being made into a fine set of furs by a local furrier.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The return from the Philippines of Gov. Taft, will affect Ohio politics. He is closer to the President than Senators Foraker and Hanna.

Washington, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Secretary Root has decided that Lieut. Crawford, of South Carolina, who jilted his sweetheart, is unfit for the army. Powerful political influence was brought to bear in his behalf.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—A story that fifty-nine ducks were killed at one shot is vouched for here.

New York, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—A woman from Saxony arrived to-day en route to Iowa to marry a farmer whom she has never seen.

Washington, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Kaskaskia, at one time the capital city of Illinois, has been wiped off the map by the Postmaster General.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—"Knockout drops" killed a local salesman.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—A delicate surgical operation has been performed on a parrot to remove a tumor.

Kansas City, Dec. 3.—The appraisers of the estate of the late Kirkland B. Armour filed a report to-day fixing its value at $3,995,520.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The courts here hold that the Southern Telegraph Company is not a poolroom. In telegraphing orders of money to bet on horse races, the court says, the Kentucky law and not the Missouri law is violated.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Schwartz, Dupoe & Co., the foremost grain and stock firm of the West, will quit business.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—A Central Station detective is accused of being at the head of a gang of thieves. It is said he planned robberies and acted as lookout while the work was being done.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—A trolley car containing five passengers plunged into the Hudson and one passenger was drowned.

McKeesport, Pa., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The Carnegie mills will close down because of the switchmen's strike.

New York, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Seventeen professional beggars were arraigned in court to-day and sent to the workhouse.

Seaford, Del., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—A gorilla escaped from a circus. It attacked a bicycle rider on a country road and threw negroes into a panic. A posse is in pursuit.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Advices from Honolulu say that Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong and May Yohe (Lady Francis Hope) have been heard from. They are living in luxury in Yokohama.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—To-day's steamer from Honolulu brings news that a brother of the famous Ah Fong sisters is under the protection of the United States Consul at Hong Kong, having killed two beggars.

New York, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The Victoria Theater has closed owing to a row between Lederer and Hammerstein, and "The Way of the World" is out of a job.

MANY LEAKS.

Auditor's Report of State's Financial Condition.

REMEDIES ARE BADLY NEEDED.

MANY COUNTIES DRAW OUT MORE THAN THEY CONTRIBUTE.

IDIOTS ARE A HEAVY BURDEN.

Auditor Says Bank Deposits Are Permitted To Go Untaxed By Present Laws.

CRIMINAL COURTS EXPENSIVE.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The biennial report of State Auditor Coulter for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1901, which was completed to-day and turned over to the printer, is an interesting document. It is addressed to the General Assembly, to whom it is made by provision of law, and throughout it contains matters relating to the State's financial condition which will be of much interest to the members of that body and also to the people of Kentucky generally.

Auditor Coulter deals in facts in his letter submitting the report to the consideration of the Legislature, pointing out what he considers deficits in the present system, advising amendments to the laws now in use and offering suggestions and remedies.

* * *

Condition of State's Finances.

In opening his letter of introduction the Auditor shows the condition of the State Treasury when he came into office, at other periods during the past two years, and estimates the amount that will be in the hands of Treasurer Hager at the opening of the session of the Assembly in January. He shows the amount of cash in the treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1899, to have been $395,148.70; on July 1, 1900, it was $570,347.69, and on June 30, 1901, there was on deposit $264,917.46. Within the last week fifty-eight county sheriffs have settled in full, and the daily balance sheet of the Treasurer's office this afternoon showed a balance of more than $900,000 on hand. This the Auditor estimates will be increased by January 1 to more than $1,000,000.

Of the total receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, $4,447,474.51, the sum of $1,404,465.63 was placed in the general expenditure fund, to which fund a tax of fifteen cents on each $100 worth of property goes to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government. The report shows that this amount is entirely inadequate to defray such expenses, as officials of former administrations have said in their reports.

* * *

Money Paid Out Last Year.

Mr. Coulter shows that the amount paid out during the last fiscal year under the head of general expenditures was $2,824,225.22, leaving a deficit in this fund of $1,419,759.59. This was made up by consuming $468,155.21, an amount set apart to pay outstanding warrants, and by borrowing from the Sinking Fund.

Continuing the Auditor shows that the annual demand on the general expenditure fund greatly exceeds that of the school fund, yet the present law appropriates twenty-two cents for the last-named fund and only fifteen cents for the general expenditure fund. As a remedy for this condition he suggests the reduction of the Sinking Fund to two and a half cents and the transfer of the other two and a half cents that now belongs to that fund to the general fund; that the five cents now set apart by law for the payment of outstanding warrants and interest be transferred to the general expenditure fund, and that the tax rate be increased from forty-seven and a half cents to fifty cents and that the increase be assigned to the general expenditure fund. These additions will increase the general expenditure fund to twenty-five cents. The Auditor estimates that it will require this amount to meet expenses.

* * *

Draw Out More Than They Pay.

The general expenditure table of the report shows that of the one hundred and nineteen counties eighty-four receive more money from the State than they pay into the treasury, while only thirty-five pay a net revenue to the State. Thus under this system thirty-five counties are required and do make up the deficit created by the remaining eighty-four. The following statement shows twenty-two of the counties, the expenditures of which are conspicuously larger than the receipts:

Counties.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
Adair	$8,273 44	$20,512 86	$12,239 42
Breathitt	5,833 59	24,379 00	18,545 41
Bell	11,542 04	25,058 02	13,515 98
Carter	7,747 67	22,933 14	15,185 47
Clay	6,345 76	26,902 52	20,547 76
Clinton	4,424 44	14,389 24	9,964 80
Green	5,876 94	17,268 45	11,391 51
Harlan	6,990 81	20,519 02	13,528 21
Jackson	4,152 25	16,559 35	12,407 10
Johnson	6,259 18	17,559 84	11,300 66
Knox	9,239 49	28,291 49	19,052 00
Laurel	8,798 38	26,857 78	18,059 40
Leslie	4,183 82	16,393 62	12,209 80
Letcher	4,804 21	19,921 08	15,116 87
Magoffin	4,891 36	18,794 21	13,902 85
Muhlenberg	11,495 75	25,701 63	14,205 88
Perry	3,879 46	18,723 73	14,844 27
Pike	11,403 64	32,750 21	21,346 57
Pulaski	11,462 09	40,321 19	21,859 10
Rockcastle	5,389 83	19,851 06	14,451 23
Russell	5,346 60	14,449 24	9,102 64
Whitley	15,674 61	36,762 54	21,087 93
Total	$171,024 36	$504,899 22	$333,874 6[illegible]

It will be observed that these twenty-two counties pay into the treasury $171,024.36 and draw out $504,899.22, showing the expenditures to be $333,874.22 in excess of their receipts. An examination of the records for several years past discloses the remarkable and alarming fact that these counties and quite a number of other counties, with but few exceptions, are year by year increasing the amount of their deficits. Furthermore, the records will show that quite a number of these same counties, as compared with other counties of approximately the same population and wealth, show a much larger proportionate deficit.

* * *

An Alarming Showing.

The introduction of the report calls the attention of the General Assembly to the expenses incurred during the last two fiscal years under the heads of criminal prosecutions and jury expenses and that incurred in the support of pauper idiots. Both show enormous increases, the great discrepancies that exist among counties and judicial districts and a comparison as to idiot claims. The idiot claim table shows that there are now 2,040 persons charges upon the State at an expense of $75 a year each. It shows that the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth judicial districts have in the aggregate 665 of these pauper idiots, which is confined practically to the eastern section of the State. In one year the number of idiots was increased from 1,925 to 2,040.

An additional table shows in the ten years from 1892 to 1901 this expense alone on the State was increased from $75,058.44 to $138,937.46. The attention of the Assembly is called to the fact that Kentucky is the only State in the Union that indulges in what Auditor Coulter terms "this costly and dangerous policy of maintaining paupers outside of charitable institutions."

* * *

To Tax Bank Deposits.

By tables the Auditor calls attention to the enormous bank deposits which under the present laws go untaxed. A comparison showing the difference between the amount of daily deposits in banks and the amount listed as in banks by tax-payers for 1900 shows that there was an average daily deposit of $69,363,173, of which $8,773,308 was assessed for taxation. This shows that only 12.6 per cent. of the amount of cash on deposit was assessed for taxation.

Another table shows that 13 per cent. of deposits was taxed in 1901. It also shows that the amount of omitted taxes from this source in two years was $578,584.04.

* * *

Some Other Expenditures.

The report shows that $7,000 of the $100,000 in the Goebel reward fund has been paid out; that the amount of military appropriation expended since the last session was $29,572.73, and that the Attorney General has been directed to sue for money illegally appropriated under the Taylor administration.

It also shows that the State paid out during the year for criminal prosecutions $595,692.30; for salaries to Circuit Judges and other attorneys, $123,821.08, and for charity, the insane asylums and other institutions, $729,678.36.

IN PRINT THIS YEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Washington, Dec. 3. — The President's annual message to Congress went in this year for the first time in print. The two copies for the two houses were printed on paper of the same size as that which was used heretofore for the written copies, though the paper is a heavy white instead of a blue tint, which has been in use. Each copy was richly bound in brown morocco with stiff covers, with simple gold border and lettering, the words on the front being:

"Message of the President of the United States, 1901."

SHOOTING ON THE PRAIRIES NEAR CHICAGO.

Physician Is Held Up By Highwayman and Both Use Their Guns.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—A lone highwayman and Dr. L. C. H. E. Zeigler, professor of osteopathy, with offices in the McVicker's Theater building, fought with revolvers on the prairies west of Garfield Park for the possession of $9,000. One bullet flattened itself against the doctor's watch just over his heart and a second passed through his silk hat and tore its way through the nine $1,000 bills that were hidden there in an envelope.

Some weeks ago Prof. Ziegler advertised for 400 cadavers to be used for purposes of demonstration at the schools of osteopathy in Illinois and other States. He announced in his published request for bodies that he was willing to spend $21,000 for the number of cadavers he required, and the police believe it was the publication of these figures that led up to last night's assault.

FOOD FACTS.

How to Properly Feed the Body.

Physicians nowadays realize how necessary it is that the food contain the right elements that the body requires to rebuild itself, and replace the loss that occurs each day from activity and energy.

If one lifts an arm, that means the expenditure of a small amount of energy, and the burning up, so to speak, of certain deposits from the food. This means a certain loss, and this loss must be made up each day from food. If the food does not contain the things required, nature hoists a flag of distress; aches, ails, sickness of some sort set in, meaning that there is something lacking in the food.

The reason physicians so generally advise the use of Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food is that they know from what it is made and what it contains. The medical journals in various parts of the world have given the analysis. The famous London Lancet went so far as to make a very careful analysis by its own chemist. Its remarks are worth repeating:

"The preparatory process undoubtedly converts the food constituents into a much more digestible condition than in the raw cereals. This is evident from the remarkable solubility of the preparation, no less than one-half of it being soluble in water. The soluble portion contains chiefly dextrin and no starch. According to our analysis the following is the proportion:

Moisture	6.02	per cent.
Mineral matter	2.01	" "
Fat	1.60	" "
Proteids	15.00	" "
Soluble carbohydrates	49.40	" "
Unaltered carbohydrates	25.97	" "

"The features worthy of note in this analysis are the excellent proportion of proteids and mineral matter and soluble carbohydrates.

"The mineral matter is rich phosphoric acid. Our analysis shows that it is a nutritive of high order, since it contains the constituents of a complete food in the right proportions and in an easily assimilable state."

Notice the carbohydrates total is about 75 per cent. These produce energy and warmth. The phosphoric acid in the mineral matter comes, as do all of the other ingredients, from the field grain, not one particle being introduced as a drug.

Physicians know that the soft matter in the brain and nerve centers throughout the body are made from the elements of albumen acted upon by phosphate of potash. Albumen is a very common article in almost every food, but phosphate of potash does not exist in all foods, nor is it found in easily digestible form always. However, in Grape-Nuts these elements exist, and are presented to the body in an easily digestible form, and explain the reason why users feel the new spring of life, the brain and nerve power increase, after they have been using Grape-Nuts for a time. There is a reason for it. The doctors know it, therefore they prescribe Grape-Nuts.

LAWS NEEDED

Philippine Bill Will Soon Be Prepared.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MANILA

CIVIL AUTHORITIES WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEY WILL GET GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

AWAIT OFFICIAL EXPLANATION

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Supreme Court decision relative to the Philippines has brought to the attention of leaders in Congress the need of legislation for the archipelago somewhat on the lines of that enacted for Porto Rico, and particularly dealing with revenue questions and imports from the Philippines. Such legislation will originate in the House of Representatives. In some quarters there was talk to-day that the Speaker would announce the membership of the Ways and Means Committee very soon, probably this week, owing to the Philippine decision, but there was no authoritative statement as to this. In any event the House leaders doubtless will prepare the general framework of the Philippine bill by or during the holidays.

* * *

No Change In Tariff Arrangement.

It was stated at the War Department to-day that the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the insular cases do not call for any change in the existing tariff arrangements in the Philippines, and that it was not even deemed necessary to issue instructions to the civil Governor of the islands on the subject. Secretary Root has had several conferences with other officials about the enactment of legislation necessary to meet existing conditions, but he said to-day that as he had not yet received an official copy of the court's decisions, he was unable even to indicate what steps should be taken.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued to collectors of customs in the United States a telegraphic order, directing them to admit free of duty goods imported from the Philippine Islands. Following is the order:

"Discontinue requirement entry and collection of duty on merchandise shown by manifest of vessel to be shipped from Philippines. Allow free delivery goods in bond. Detain cigars and cigarettes until internal revenue stamps are affixed under circulars 81 and 85, current year. Refunds will be made by certified statement, where protests are duly filed."

CIVIL AUTHORITIES WORRIED.

Fear the Decision Applies To Revenues of Islands.

Manila, Dec. 3.—The local newspapers here published extras when they received the news of the United States Supreme Court's decision, in the "Fourteen Diamond Rings" case, that the Philippines were American territory and that the imposition of duty on articles imported into the United States from the Philippines is improper. The announcement of the decision caused great excitement and jubilation among the merchants and general public here. Representatives of the principal business houses say it will revolutionize the entire trade of the Orient, and the civilians and military men are pleased at the prospect of sending presents home without having to pay duty on them. The civil authorities here have not yet formed an opinion on the subject, but they think the law only applies to goods going into the United States and are anxiously awaiting an official communication on the subject since, if the decision holds here, new means for obtaining funds to run the government will be necessary.

Gen. Luke Wright, the Vice Governor, thinks that a general revision of taxation is imperative. The Spanish merchants are pleased, since Spanish goods have the same treaty rights as American goods. The Collector of the Port, W. Morgan Shuster, says it means returning the $7,000,000 collected in duties by the customs officials. The customhouse was besieged to-day by importunate inquirers and the decision of the Supreme Court was the only thing talked about at the clubs, in mercantile circles and in the civil and military offices.

ADMINISTRATION SATISFIED.

Mr. Gage Thinks Present Tariff Will Need But Little Revision.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was principally consumed in a discussion of the insular decisions handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court. On the whole it is believed the views of the majority of the court were quite satisfactory to the Administration. It was pointed out that the ultimate results of the decisions are in a measure speculative at present with the exception that the customs duties collected in this country on goods shipped to the Philippines since the ratification of the Paris treaty, will have to be refunded. It is not thought, however, that the aggregate will be large and Secretary Gage expects that it will be within $1,000,000. He called attention to the fact that the great bulk of the imports from the Philippines were admitted free of duty under our general tariff laws.

The present tariff now in operation in the Philippines, Mr. Gage thinks, will need little or no revision. It is prepared after the most thorough and intelligent investigation, and is said to be highly satisfactory to the business interests of the islands. The preparation of a tariff on the Philippine importations into the United States, however, is expected to consume considerable of the time of Congress, but there is expectation that, pending a final settlement of the question, Congress by joint resolution may continue the duties imposed by the Dingley tariff and thus, if it is so disposed, cut off a flood of imports which might follow the announcement that all duties were removed.

TELLER'S DEFALCATION CAUSED BANK TO CLOSE.

First National Bank of Ballston Spa, N. Y., Robbed of $100,000.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The First National Bank of Ballston Spa, N. Y., was closed to-day by a vote of the Board of Directors. The Controller of the Currency has issued a statement to the effect that this action was taken on account of the discovery of a defalcation by the teller, Charles E. Fitcham, amounting to $100,000.



SWEET RESTORERS.

SLEEP cannot be imitated except in appearance, neither can Ivory Soap. There are other white soaps that look like Ivory Soap, this is a penalty which it pays for its great success. But you are not deceived, there is only one Ivory, the others are imitations of its perfections.

99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

THE GOVERNMENT COTTON CROP REPORT.

Statistician of the Agricultural Department Reports the Production As 9,674,000 Bales.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports 9,674,000 bales as the cotton production of the United States probable in 1901-2. The area picked or to be picked is estimated at 26,802,239 acres, a reduction of 730,216 acres, or 2.6 per cent. from the acreage planted.

The total production of lint cotton is estimated at 4,529,954,000 pounds, an average of 169 pounds per acre picked or to be picked. The estimated production in States, in pounds, of lint cotton per acre is as follows: Virginia, 176; North Carolina, 142; South Carolina, 141; Florida, 117; Georgia, 167; Alabama, 156; Mississippi, 205; Louisiana, 260; Texas, 159; Arkansas, 173; Tennessee, 136; Missouri, 196; Oklahoma, 196; Indian Territory, 214.

In addition to the department's ordinary crop report from the agencies, 15,000 ginners and 5,000 bankers and merchants have furnished valuable information concerning acreage and production. The ginners have also reported the amount of cotton ginned between August 15 and November 20, this year and last year, with the average gross weight per bale and the average weight of bagging and ties. This has enabled the statistician to ascertain the average net weight of bales for each separate State and for the entire cotton belt, and these weights have been used in determining the total number of bales produced. The average net weight for the entire cotton belt is 468.2 pounds, which is believed to be the lowest average in at least ten years. The large number of light bales being marketed and also some reduction in the proportion of lint to seed cotton are subjects of frequent comment by correspondents all all classes.

LOUISVILLE MEN AT UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Frank N. Hartwell Is Elected President, Fred V. Hawley Secretary and A. G. Munn Treasurer.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 3.—When the second session of the fifteenth annual Southern Unitarian Conference convened to-day, in the absence of Hon. Frederick G. Bromberg, of Mobile, Ala., who was to preside, Hon. A. G. Munn, of Louisville, was chosen chairman and delivered an eloquent address. The report of the secretary, Fred V. Hawley, of Louisville, was then called for and adopted.

Rev. C. A. Langston was appointed chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Rev. Marion F. Hare on Nominations. The reports from the various churches in the Southern conference were called and reports from the following churches were read and adopted:

Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta, Birmingham, Bristol, Faceville, Fla.; Charleston, S. C.; Shelter Neck, N. C., Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Dallas, Richmond, New Orleans, Burgoyne, N. C.; White Hall, N. C.

The following officers were elected: President, Frank N. Hartwell, Louisville, Ky.; First Vice President, John L. Moore, Atlanta, Ga.; Second Vice President, H. S. S. Pinning, Memphis; Secretary, Fred V. Hawley, Louisville, Ky.; Treasurer, A. G. Munn, Louisville.

Directors, J. E. MacGowan, Chattanooga; E. S. Read, Highland Springs, Va.; Rev. D. C. Limbough, Dallas, Tex.; Rev. C. A. Langston, Atlanta; J. G. Dukes, Shelter Neck, N. C.; Clifton M. Gray, Charleston, S. C.

At 4:30 p. m. the closing business session of the conference was called.

A discussion of the problems of the Southern Unitarian churches was led by the Rev. Fred V. Hawley, of Louisville.

Resolutions affecting the relations of the Southern conference to the National American Unitarian Association were adopted. These resolutions requested and urged that the Southern conference be placed upon the same basis as the Central States' conferences. This change would be in the nature of a revolution in the present policy of the Southern conference.

The following officers were elected by the Women's Southern Associate Alliance:

President, Mrs. C. A. Langston, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Charles H. Behre, of Atlanta.

CROKER SAYS HE IS GROWING OLD.

Will Not Be a Leader Much Longer and Is Not Trying To Dictate In National Politics.

New York, Dec. 3.—In an interview with Richard Croker, the Evening Post to-day quotes the Tammany leader as saying:

"You won't see much more leading on my part in the future. I am getting old and worn out, and I can't be a field horse for everybody any longer. I admit that the leader of Tammany Hall should stay in New York all the year round, and I can't stay here for more than a part of the year. If I tried to stay here all of the time I could do no work at all.

"All this talk about my being State leader and trying to dictate in national politics is nonsense. I am in no condition to do any kind of leading, but, of course, I will always take deep interest in Tammany."

When asked if he was training anybody to succeed him as leader he replied:

"Oh, I have not come to that yet, and I have not planned my future, except that I will go to England in January or February. The Tammany Executive Committee will meet next month, and you may hear more of the matter then."

COMMITTEES NAMED FOR INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. J. B. Chenault, of Kentucky, and R. E. Folk, of Tennessee, Among Those Honored.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 3.—Auditor of State W. H. Hart, as president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, has made the following committee appointments:

Laws and Legislation—H. D. Appleton, New York; F. L. Cutting, Massachusetts; R. E. Folk, Tennessee; J. C. Linehan, New Hampshire; J. V. Barry, Michigan.

Miscellaneous—Lloyd Wilkinson, Maryland; S. W. Carr, Maine; G. W. Marshall, Delaware; Ed McDaniel, Alabama; Leroy Grant, Wyoming.

Rates of Mortality and Interest—J. J. Brinkerhoff, Illinois; E. H. Dearth, Minnesota; F. L. Cutting, Massachusetts; S. W. McCullough, Pennsylvania; James R. Young, North Carolina.

Blanks—F. L. Cutting, Massachusetts; H. D. Appleton, New York; S. W. Ferguson, Maine; A. I. Vorys, Ohio; E. H. Dearth, Minnesota.

Unauthorized Insurance—J. V. Barry, Michigan; Jefferson Johnson, Texas; F. F. Merriam, Iowa; George W. Marshall, Delaware; J. B. Chenault, Kentucky.

Place of Meeting and Officers for 1903—Lloyd Wilkinson, Maryland; Henry Yates, Illinois; Francis Hendricks, New York; A. I. Vorys, Ohio; Thomas J. Wagner, Missouri.

Committee on Reserve Other than Life—A. I. Vorys, Ohio; J. V. Barry, Michigan; F. L. Cutting, Massachusetts; H. D. Appleton, New York; John C. Linehan, New Hampshire; James R. Young, North Carolina; Max Beeler, Iowa.

Assets of Insurance Companies—J. C. Linehan, New Hampshire; Thomas C. Monroe, Arkansas; S. W. Ferguson, Maine; Emil Giljohan, Wisconsin; E. H. Dearth, Minnesota.

Credentials—S. W. Carr, Maine; J. J. Brinkerhoff, Illinois; S. W. McCullough, Pennsylvania; A. S. Vorys, Ohio; George W. Marshall, Delaware.

Fraternal Insurance—A. I. Vorys, Ohio; Fred Howland, Vermont; T. J. Wagner, Missouri; F. L. Cutting, Massachusetts; R. E. Folk, Tennessee.

CAPT. B. F. TILLEY HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

The Court-Martial Finds Him Not Guilty of Maladministration As Governor.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

Tutuila, Samoa, Nov. 15, via San Francisco, Dec. 3.—When the general court-martial which has been sitting for the last six days on board the United States ship Solace concluded its sitting to-day Admiral Silas Casey officially informed Capt. B. F. Tilley that he had been honorably acquitted by all members of the court of charges of maladministration as Governor of Tutuila and of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. It is stated here that the charges against Capt. Tilley were brought about by letters written by a white woman living here to the Navy Department at Washington. The court consisted of Rear Admiral Evans, president; Rear Admiral Glass and Capts. Thomas, Hooper, Reiter and Merry. There is a general feeling of satisfaction among both natives and whites here because of Capt. Tilley's acquittal.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS WILL HAVE TO WEAR UNIFORMS.

Military Authorities of London Want More Stringent Regulations For Newspaper Men.

London, Dec. 3.—The military authorities are taking steps with a view to adopting more stringent regulations in regard to war correspondents. It is intended in the future to restrict the number of press representatives at the seat of war, while a list is to be kept at the War Office of those who are considered officially qualified to act in that capacity. Furthermore the authorities in Pall Mall have resolved that in any future campaign newspaper men at the front shall wear a uniform, the precise nature of which has, however, yet to be decided.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

IN JAIL

For Contempt Is Bath County Magistrate.

ROW IN THE FISCAL COURT

OVER THE PROPOSITION TO ELECT A TREASURER.

MINER SHOT BY A STEPSON.

A Hopkinsville Grocer Wounded and Robbed of $35 By a Strange Negro.

FATAL FIGHT AT PADUCAH.

Owingsville, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—There is a big row on in the Fiscal Court of this county over the election of a Treasurer, the court always allowing the County Judge to act in that capacity. Three of the justices now want to elect a Treasurer, the other two and the County Judge claiming that it cannot be done, as the law provides that such elections must be held in April. The three claim that they can fill a vacancy at any time; the others say there is no vacancy, as there never has been a Treasurer in the county.

The County Judge refused to call a meeting for this purpose and three justices called one to meet to-day. The Judge and two of the justices refused to attend, and the other three could not transact business. However, they issued attachments for the absent members for contempt of court and one of them, W. R. Stephens, of Salt Lick, was brought here and lodged in jail to-night. The sheriff is after the other one. Another meeting will be held to-morrow. The two justices who will be forced to attend the meeting will bring suit for damages. A warm time is expected to-morrow.

CASSADY ON TRIAL

For the Second Time For the Murder of Marshal Joseph Kirk.

Inez, Ky., Dec. 2.—[Correspondence.] Henry C. Cassady was placed on trial here to-day for the second time, Special Judge Segraves presiding. This case was first called at the April term of the Circuit Court and Judge A. J. Auxier being related to the defendant declined to try the case. The bar failing to elect, the Governor was asked to name a special Judge, and July 8 was fixed as the time to hear the case. The Governor appointed James K. Robberts special Judge.

After exhausting every effort it became apparent that a jury could not be obtained in this county. A special venire of sixty men was summoned from Lawrence county, from which a jury was obtained. For two weeks the town was packed with people. The jury was two days trying to make a decision and finally disagreed.

The case was called again at the September term of the Circuit Court and Special Judge A. Copley being an uncle of the defendant, the bar elected G. V. Segraves to try the case. A special venire of sixty men was ordered to be summoned from Johnson county and December 2 fixed to hear the case.

Cassady is charged with the murder of Town Marshal Joseph M. Kirk, October 1, 1899. A dispute arose over a mortgage on a yoke of oxen belonging to Cassady, which Kirk tried to foreclose.

The murdered man was a brother of Prosecuting Attorney A. J. Kirk, Sheriff J. L. Kirk, Clerk J. D. Kirk, ex-Deputy Jailer W. R. Kirk, all of this city, and Senator T. S. Kirk, of Paintsville. The defendant is a son of ex-Sheriff P. Cassady. He is a nephew of Judge A. Copley, a first cousin of Circuit Clerk J. S. Cassady and Assessor L. B. Cassady. In fact over four-fifths of the people of the county are related to one side or the other and both sides are wealthy and prominent. This will make it one of the hardest fought trials in the mountains.

A CITIZEN'S CHARGES

Against Covington's Fire Chief Are Referred To a Committee.

Covington, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The rumored changes in the Police and Fire Departments of this city did not materialize when the Board of Commissioners met to-night, and the session was a quiet one. The only thing of interest was a communication from the Business Men's Club, accompanied by an affiadavit from Bert Griffith, in which he states that while distributing campaign circulars a few days before the late election he was assaulted from behind by Joseph Meyers, Chief of the Fire Department, knocked down, circulars taken from him by Meyers, while the latter made a motion to draw a revolver but fled, threatening to kill him if he followed.

Mayor Johnson said that, inasmuch as that was an ex-parte statement, it ought to be referred for investigation and a hearing of the other side of the case. It was referred to the Committee on Morals and Discipline.

CHARLES Y. BEAN DEAD.

Was Many Years With the Old Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Charles Yocum Bean, aged eighty-seven years, died at his home here last night after a lingering illness. Mr. Bean was born in Montgomery county, Pa., coming to Lexington many years ago, where he became connected with the Northern Bank of Kentucky as individual bookkeeper, holding the position until shortly before the dissolution of that institution. His wife was Miss Ann Harper, daughter of James, Harper, the first cashier of the bank. His children are C. W. Bean, assistant cashier of the Second National Bank; James H. Bean and Miss Elizabeth Bean. He was a devout member of Christ church. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Christ Church Cathedral, the Rev. Baker P. Lee officiating.

A LODGE OF ELKS

To Be Instituted At Madisonville With Thirty-three Charter Members.

Madisonville, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Madisonville Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 738, will be instituted in the Masonic Hall, with a charter membership of thirty-three, to-morrow evening. A team composed of sixty visiting officers will arrive on the afternoon train from Evansville. Visiting Elks from Hopkinsville, Henderson and Evansville are to be present. Preparations are being made by the Entertainment Committee for the accommodation of 200 delegates. After all the work has been finished a banquet will be spread. At a preliminary meeting held at Hotel Lucile tonight the nominations for lodge officers were made.

R. C. HAMILTON DEAD.

Was Connected With Influential Families In Garrard County.

Lancaster, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Robert C. Hamilton, eldest son of Mrs. Mittie Hamilton Fox, died at his home, near this city, late yesterday evening, after an illness of two months, of general paralysis. He was the brother of ex-Postmaster James I. Hamilton, recently elected County Attorney on the Democratic ticket; also of Circuit Clerk William Hamilton, and H. C. Hamilton; he also left three sisters—Mesdames Dunn, of Bryantsville; Alonzo Hayes, of Covington, and Letcher Owsley, of this place. Mr. Hamilton had an influential maternal connection, being a nephew of the late Col. John Will Poor. He was forty-three years old, and left a widow and two children.

CUT FOURTEEN TIMES.

Jack Johnson Stabbed To Death By Will Hamilton At Paducah.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—William Hamilton and Jack Johnson fought to-day, and Johnson was cut to death by Hamilton. Johnson had been drinking, and, approaching Hamliton, knocked him down. He struck him again, when Hamilton brought his knife into action. His assailant was stabbed and cut fourteen times. Johnson was formerly a fireman on the river. Recently he struck Fighting Joe Smith, of this city, with his fist, and Smith died shortly afterwards. It is claimed he died from the effects of the blow. Johnson was an ex-pugilist. Hamilton is in jail.

WORKMEN OF PARIS

Addressed By Grand Master Osborne and Grand Recorder Walker.

Paris, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Grand Master Workman Osborne and Grand Recorder Walker, of Louisville, were guests of honor at an interesting social session held by Garth Lodge, 43, A. O. U. W., of this city, at the handsome lodge room to-night. Both made eloquent addresses on matters of interest to the order. A large number of ladies were present. Garth Lodge is one of the most flourishing lodges in the State, having a membership of nearly 240. It has captured numerous prizes for the best-drilled team and for the largest increase in membership and has been officially dubbed "the banner lodge."

THROWN FROM BUGGY.

Archie Bedford a Bourbon County Farmer, Seriously Injured.

Paris, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Archie Bedford, a well-known stock buyer and farmer, sustained serious injuries this afternoon by being thrown from his buggy. Mr. Bedford's horse became frightened while on the Jackstown pike near Paris and ran away. Mr. Bedford was thrown out, striking on his head and shoulders. He was found on the roadside unconscious by a passing farmer and was brought to the Hotel Fordham, where medical attention was given him. It is feared he has sustained serious internal injuries. Mr. Bedford is a brother of Frank Bedford, well known in the cattle markets.

BOLD NEGRO ROBBER.

Shoots a Hopkinsville Grocer and Gets Away With $35 In Cash.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—As Jacob Walker, a suburban grocer, was counting the money in his cash drawer to-night a negro entered the front door of the store, and, leveling a revolver, exclaimed: "Throw up your hands or I'll kill you." Walker did not obey the injunction and the negro fired. The ball entered the grocer's left shoulder. The negro snatched a money bag containing $35 and escaped. The police are searching the country for him. Physicians are unable to locate the bullet, and it is feared Walker's wound may prove serious.

KILLED BY HIS STEPSON.

Dan Cox, a Miner, Is Dead As the Result of a Family Quarrel.

London, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Dan Cox, a miner at Pittsburg, two miles from this place, was shot last night and so badly wounded that he died this afternoon. Cox and his wife engaged in a quarrel. Elmer Murphy, the seventeen-year-old stepson of Cox, took the part of his mother and he and his stepfather engaged in a fight. Murphy drew a revolver during the scuffle and fired, the ball entering Cox's back and coming out at his breast. Officers from this place left this morning to arrest Murphy, but have not yet succeeded in doing so.

P. T. BRUCE DEAD.

An Old and Highly Respected Citizen of South Carrollton.

Central City, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Mr. P. T. Bruce, an old and highly respected citizen of South Carrollton, died at his home at that place at 10 o'clock last night. Mr. Bruce was injured by a vicious horse last winter, but was thought to have almost recovered. By economy and close attention to his business as merchant and hotel proprietor, Mr. Bruce had accumulated a comfortable fortune. He left a widow and one child, Mrs. A. M. Fentress, of South Carrollton.

OLD OFFICERS TO GO.

A Complete Change In the City Administration At Pineville.

Pineville, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The new Councilmen elected at the recent election were sworn in last night by City Clerk Charles Gragg. They are William Ayers, A. K. Cook and William Low, Democrats; W. B. King, Shelton Evans and Sam Harrison, Republicans. It was a fusion ticket. There will be a complete change in the city administration, none of the old officers being retained. Their first official duty was to appoint a committee to investigate the smallpox situation here.

A. L. KIRBY ON TRIAL

For Killing A. Graves In Madison County In 1889.

Richmond, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The trial of A. L. Kirby for killing A. Graves, at Berea, this county, in 1889, was called in the Circuit Court to-day. Kirby was recently brought here from California, after having eluded the officers for twelve years. It is thought that if he is convicted a petition for a pardon will be circulated. In the time that has elapsed since leaving here, Kirby has amassed a fortune.

CHANGES AT LOCAL WEATHER BUREAU.



HARVEY S. COLE,
Of Cleveland, who becomes assistant observer.



WALTER J. BENNETT,
Who goes to Washington to work in central office.

[Photo by Ethel C. Standiford.]

Waif On a Doorstep.

Danville, Ky., Dec. 3.—Sunday night about 11 o'clock a week-old white baby was left at the door of Delphia Caldwell, a respectable colored woman, who lives on Walnut street, near the Stanford pike. A note was found with the baby, requesting that Aunt Delphia take care of it until it was called for, and advising her that remittances would be mailed to her.

Declamatory Contest.

Georgetown, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The annual declamatory contest of the Euepian Society of Georgetown College was held last night and the medal was won by Miss Myrtle Lovelace, of Bardwell, Ky. The other contestants were Misses Bettie Ben Spaulding, New Taven; Mattie Clyde Bonner, Mexia, Tex.; Lillian Carpenter, Mortonsville; Aline Wilson, Paris; Florence Spragens, Paris.

Robert Sears Arrested.

Pineville, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Hoskins received a message this afternoon from the Chief of Police at Corbin that Robert Sears had been arrested there. Sears shot and killed Robert Harrison, bank boss at the National Coal and Iron Company's mine, last August. A reward of $200 was offered by Harrison's brothers for his capture.

Mission Workers' Meeting.

Paris, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Women's Mission Workers of the Elkhorn Association began here to-day. The delegates were welcomed in an address by Mrs. Clarke, of Paris. Miss Mary E. Stevenson, of Georgetown, responded. To-night the convention was addressed by President B. D. Gray, of the Georgetown College.

Death of Mrs. Mary King.

Shelbyville, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary King, widow of E. P. King, died at 6 o'clock this evening at Shelbyville College of heart failure and paralysis. She was about seventy-five years of age and was one of the best known women of Shelby county. The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but the burial will be at Eminence.

Mrs. Bates' Sudden Death.

Hickman, Ky., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Bates, an aged woman, died at her home in this city very suddenly last night. She went to her husband's bed and told him she was dying, returned to her own bed and died in a few seconds. She was the wife of Capt. Levi Bates, a wealthy land owner. He is expected to die in a few hours.

Death of C. L. Kendall.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Clarence L. Kendall, aged forty years, a book binder, died at the home of his mother here to-night of a complication of diseases. He had been ill for less than ten days. Mr. Kendall was born and reared in Louisville. He had been living here about twenty-five years.

Amphitheater Burned.

Georgetown, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The amphitheater at the Elks' fair grounds was entirely destroyed by fire early this morning. Several adjacent buildings caught fire, but were extinguished. The loss is nearly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Elks' Minstrels.

Richmond, Ky., Dec. 3.—Lodge No. 581, B. P. O. E., will give a minstrel performance in this city about December 20. The entertainment will be held in the chapel of the old Central University. Some of Richmond's most prominent business men and citizens will take part.

May Establish a Plant.

Richmond, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—M. B. Ferron, of Cincinnati, one of the largest stockholders in the Southern Lumber Company, of Valley View, has recently been granted a patent on a new process for making wood alcohol. He will probably establish a plant at Valley View.

Each Got Two Years.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court, which has been in session for only two weeks, Walter Moore and James White, both colored, have drawn two-year terms in the penitentiary; the former for malicious cutting and the latter for housebreaking.

Ten Years For Brooks.

Paris, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Circuit Court resumed session to-day. The jury in the case of Frank Brooks, for the murder of Jeff. Butler, both colored, brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and fixing his punishment at ten years in the penitentiary.

STRIKERS

May Win Fight In Indiana Mines.

TO ELECT STATE COMMITTEE.

WILL OF MR. CLEM STUDEBAKER LEAVES ALL OF HIS PROPERTY TO WIFE AND CHILDREN.

CHILD DIES OF EXPOSURE.

Washington, Ind., Dec. 3.—It looks as if the two hundred miners who marched from Montgomery and Cannelisburg to Raglesville and closed three coal mines and camped at the scene because the employes were nonunion men and not receiving the Indiana scale of wages, will be successful. The employes of two of the mines were organized to-day. The employes of the Winklepleck mines all joined the union, and this morning the operators notified them they could consider themselves discharged, because they said it was impossible to pay the union wages, and further stated they did not want union men. The operators of the Soty mine agreed to employ union men and have raised the price of coal to meet the additional expense. The Soty mine has closed down. All marching miners have returned home. The Winklepleck mine is closed.

TO ELECT STATE COMMITTEE.

Democrats Are Called To Meet January 2.

Indianapolis, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Chairman Parks M. Martin, of the Democratic State Central Committee, to-day issued the formal call for the district meetings to be held January 2 to elect members of the new State Committee. The members will be elected for the ensuing two years. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each 200 or fraction over 100 of the votes cast for John W. Kern for Governor in 1900.

The members elected at the district meetings will meet in this city January 8 for the purpose of organizing and to elect a new State chairman. Mr. Martin will not ask for re-election, and there promises to be a warm fight for his successor.

The places of meeting of the several districts are as follows: First district, Evansville; Second district, Linton; Third district, New Albany; Fourth district, Columbus; Fifth district, Terre Haute; Sixth district, Cambridge City; Seventh district, Indianapolis; Eighth district, Bluffton; Ninth district, Frankfort; Tenth district, Lafayette; Eleventh district, Wabash; Twelfth district, Fort Wayne; Thirteenth district, South Bend.

NO BEQUESTS TO CHARITY.

Property of Late Clem Studebaker Goes To Widow and Children.

South Bend, Ind., Dec. 3.—The will of the late Mr. Clem Studebaker was admitted to probate this afternoon. The estate is worth several million dollars and is divided among his children and widow. Six thousand shares of stock in the Studebaker Manufacturing Company are divided equally among Col. George M. Studebaker, Mrs. Charles Arthur Carlisle and Clement Studebaker, Jr. Each is also given $5,000 in cash. Ten thousand dollars is given to each of seven grandchildren and provision made for their education. The rest of the estate goes to the widow and $25,000 a year is set aside for her. No bequests are made to charity, but his family is requested to make such gifts as they feel they should make.

CHILD DIES OF EXPOSURE.

Father Blames Health Officers Who Fumigated His House.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 3.—The Indianapolis Board of Health is held responsible by John W. Stanton for the death of his child. Three children in the Stanton family died from diphtheria within three weeks. The fourth took sick, but was considered out of danger. A few days ago city health officers visited the house and insisted on opening all the doors and windows and burning sulphur candles. The premature exposure and choking fumes of the fumigating candles, it is charged, gave the convalescing child capillary bronchitis, from which it died. One child out of five remains alive in the Stanton family.

STUDENTS ESCAPE.

Were Held With Smallpox Patient, But Got Away From Officers.

Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 3.—Four Purdue students—Adams, Hollis, Mossman and Benbaugh—under quarantine with Smallpox Patient Fallor, on the west side, last night eluded the vigilance of the night guard and effected their escape. No trace of the boys has been found, and it is believed they have gone to their respective homes. The restraint of weeks of confinement became so unbearable that they determined to risk being caught and decamped. The health authorities regret the incident, as it may result in many people being exposed.

THREE MEN KILLED.

A Boiler In An Indiana Saw Mill Lets Go.

Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—A boiler in Marion Lutes' sawmill at Yellowstone, sixteen miles southeast of here, exploded this afternoon, instantly killing Lutes, Perry Mitchell and Ellis Henderson. Water in the boiler is thought to have been low and it is supposed cold water was turned in.

BUY WESTERN MINES.

Paoli Capitalists Invest In Lead and Zinc Mines.

Paoli, Ind., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—A mining company, composed of a number of the leading citizens of Paoli, has been organized. It has purchased large mining interests in Arkansas and Montana and preparations are being made to further develop the lead and zinc mines.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

Suit Filed Against the Interstate Distilling Company.

Vincennes, Ind., Dec. 3.—The Indiana Trust Company, of Indianapolis, filed suit to-day asking for a receiver for the Interstate Distilling Company. The plant is valued at $200,000, with a capacity of 3,500 bushels of corn a day. The suit has created a considerable sensation in business circles.

CONTRACTS

For Twelve Ships Placed In England.

AMERICANS FURNISH MONEY.

ENGLISHMAN WILL BUILD SHIPYARD AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

TALKS OF AMERICAN METHODS

New York, Dec. 3.—Sir Christopher Furness, M. P., sailed for England to-day, taking with him signed contracts for the building of twelve freight-carrying steamers of from 6,000 to 10,000 tons dead weight capacity, the capital, nearly $4,000,000, to be furnished by Americans. He also made arrangements with the Clergue interests at Sault Ste. Marie for the erection of an immense shipbuilding plant to be located at Sault Ste. Marie, close to the junction of the "Soo" canal and Lake Superior. Here will be erected steel works which will cost approximately $10,000,000, and the iron and coal fields of Canada will furnish the raw material.

Before sailing Sir Christopher said that during the two months he had spent in this country he had found why the United States manufacturer is crowding the British producer.

He has seen here the railroad locomotives hauling twice the load hauled on the English roads with half the expense. Everything also he had seen done on the same economic scale. Because he believes Canada is sure to profit by the greatness of the United States he has chosen to locate his next project there. The drawback of ice in the St. Lawrence river would be overcome by immense ice crushing steamers.

WHISKY PRICE WAR AVERTED.

Distillers and Distributers Settle Their Differences.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—The annual meeting of the United States Spirits Association here to-day was attended by about fifty representatives of the distributers in this country. Capt. J. C. Parker, of St. Louis, presided, and Morris L. Bettman, of Cincinnati, was secretary.

The Executive Committee, which manages all the affairs of the association between the annual meetings, was reduced from seven to five members, as follows:

William N. Hobart, chairman, Cincinnati; J. Walter Freiberg, secretary, Cincinnati; P. J. Henning, treasurer, Chicago; H. J. M. Cardeza and Samuel M. Rice, New York. Edson Bradley, of New York, and F. T. Corning, of Peoria, Ill., were not re-elected. It was claimed that it was difficult to get a quorum of the former board at times. F. T. Corning, of Peoria, who has been treasurer for three years, withdrew from the office because he has recently become a distiller as well as a distributer.

The following firms were elected to membership:

Woolner & Co., Peoria, Ill.; the Parker Distilling Company, St. Louis; Steinback Bros. & Co., New York, and W. W. Johnson & Co., Cincinnati.

The matter of increase in the price of spirits, the attitude of the independent distillers, the regulation of the output and other matters that have been causing agitation among the membership were all left to the Executive Committee.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the "excessive tax on spirits," requesting that "the outage allowance" on goods in bond be extended so as to apply to goods bonded after January 1, 1899, and on various other matters of interest to the trade. The resolution on "the excessive tax" declares that the present tax of $1.10 per gallon is "not only excessive, but also injurious and an incentive to fraud."

The officers of the association were directed to co-operate with other organizations in petitioning Congress to reduce the tax on spirits to seventy cents a gallon, on all goods in bond at the time of the passage of the law, and all goods to be bonded thereafter."

Adjourned to meet in Cincinnati next year.

ARTICLES FILED.

Bluegrass Traction Company Will Soon Be Ready For Business.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The articles of incorporation for the Bluegrass Traction Company, consolidated, capitalized at $7,000,000, were filed with the County Clerk here to-day and will be filed with the Secretary of State to-morrow. The fee paid was $7,000. The incorporators are George B. Davis, E. E. Davis and Harold C. Beatty, Detroit; C. E. Knapp, Jr., Chicago, and W. J. Loughridge, H. P. Headley and M. C. Alford, of Lexington. The company has franchises for the construction of electric railways from Lexington to every town in the Bluegrass section. They will place forfeits with the Fiscal Court of $3,000 for each franchise that the roads are to be in operation within three years.

CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED.

Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railroad Will Build Extension.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 3.—The Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railroad Company to-day filed articles with the Secretary of State showing an increase in capital stock from $870,000 to $2,525,000. The purpose of this increase is to complete the road from Muncie to North Judson, where the company proposes to run its trains into Chicago over another line.

BRIEF FOREIGN NOTES.

[Special Cable to the Courier-Journal.]

Colon, Dec. 3.—All is quiet on the isthmus. The American marines have been withdrawn.

* * *

[Special Cable to the Courier-Journal.]

Paris, Dec. 3.—Figaro says the population of France is dwindling because of so many divorces and the lack of moral principles.

* * *

[Special Cable to the Courier-Journal.]

Edinburg, Dec. 3.—Lord Rosslyn has begun a new action for divorce.

* * *

[By Associated Press.]

Pekin, Dec. 3.—Chinese officials say the appointment of a new heir apparent to the throne will be delayed until the Emperor, Kwang Su, can discuss the question with leading men.

Telephone Line Built To Louisiana Leper Colony.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The Cumberland Telephone Company has just completed a connection with the colony of lepers, near Donaldsonville, La. The colonly is the only one of its kind in the United States, and, of course, the exchange is the only one of its kind. The lepers are diligently quarantined, and are as completely isolated and outcast as it is possible in this country. The telephone connection is probably the greatest godsend that could come to them, as it puts them in touch with the outside world.

TO BE MARRIED IN FEBRUARY.

Engagement of Mr. Lunsford Yandell, of Louisville, and Miss Elizabeth Hosford, of New York, Is Announced.

An engagement which will interest Louisville society as well as friends throughout the State is that of Mr. Lunsford Yandell and Miss Elizabeth Hosford, of New York, which is announced this morning for the first time.

The wedding will be solemnized early in February at the home of Miss Hosford's sister, Mrs. R. G. Chaffee, of New York. The officiating clergyman will be Bishop McVicker, of Rhode Island.

Miss Hosford is well known in Louisville, where she and her sister, Miss Annie Hosford, visited Miss Annie May several years ago. It was while at Miss May's that Mr. Yandell met his fiancee.

She is the daughter of the late Dr. Hosford, of Thompson, an aristocratic town of Connecticut, from which the family moved years ago and have since been making their home in New York.

She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, and is a bright and most charming young woman.

Mr. Yandell is the only son of Mrs. Lunsford and the late Dr. Yandell, one of the most beloved men in Louisville during his lifetime. He is a brother of Miss Enid Yandell, the sculptor; Mrs. Don Barber, of New York, formerly Miss Elsie Yandell.

Nearly two years ago Mr. Yandell bought a stock farm of 1,100 acres near Danville, which he calls "Craggy Bluff," and he, Mrs. Yandell and Miss Maud Yandell have since been living there. Mr. Yandell is a great lover of horses, and was one of the best horsemen in Louisville. He rode during the Horse Show here in October and received the blue ribbon.

The date and arrangements for the wedding have not yet been completed, except that Miss Anne Hosford will be her sister's maid of honor.

NEW CONCERN.

WEISSINGER-GAULBERT REAL ESTATE COMPANY INCORPORATED.

Will Buy and Sell Real Estate and Erect Flats and Other Buildings.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Weissinger-Gaulbert Real Estate Company, with a capital stock of $1,200, divided into twelve shares of $100 each. The highest indebtedness is placed at $50,000. The incorporators and officers, with their respective holdings of stock, are: Harry Weissinger, president, six; George Gaulbert, vice president, three; J. Will Gaulbert, secretary and treasurer, three.

The company will buy and sell real estate, erect flats or other buildings and manufacture electricity and ice for sale to the same.

County Judge Resigns.

London, Ky., Dec. 3.—County Judge N. J. Stansberry has sent in his resignation as Judge to take effect next Monday. The Magistrates of the county have been called to meet Thursday to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

BEWARE OF COUGHS AND CATARRH

AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.

How to Prevent and Cure Them.

People who are subject to coughs or suffering from catarrh even in its mildest forms, should protect themselves against catching cold now, for more cases of consumption are contracted in October and November than at any other time during the year. Just at this season the sputa of consumptives expectorated in the streets of every city and town during the summer, has become thoroughly dried, and teeming with germs of the disease, is taken up into the air by fall winds and inhaled by every living person.

If the air passages are in a healthy condition there is no danger, but let them become inflamed by coughs and catarrh, then these germs find lodgment on the inflamed surfaces, multiply with astonishing rapidity and the disease consumption is contracted.

Heretofore the public as well as the medical profession have been at a loss to prevent this terrible disease, but now that Government statistics and health reports have shown there IS A WAY, and ONLY ONE, every person who contracts the disease has only himself to blame for the consequences.

It has now been settled beyond all dispute that the new Dry-Air Germicide Hyomei WILL cure consumption, and that coughs, catarrh, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs CANNOT exist where it is used. HYOMEI protects and cures by destroying the germs which cause the disease, and which cannot be reached by stomach medicines. Every weak lunged or catarrh affected person should use it daily.

HYOMEI is sold by all druggists or sent by mail for the following prices: HYOMEI outfits complete $1.00. Trial outfits 25c. HYOMEI Balm 25c. Send for a free sample and our book on respiratory diseases. It may save your life.

The R. T. Booth Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT



To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Daily Courier-Journal May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free By Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 West 117th St., New York City, Oct. 15, 1900.

Dear Sir:

I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain,
Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, worriout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Daily Courier-Journal.

ALEXANDER—BALL.

MARRIAGE ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE EVER WITNESSED IN VERSAILLES.

The Beauty and Fashion of the Society of Central Kentucky Largely Represented.

Versailles, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The wedding of Miss Susan Mitchum Ball and Mr. Charlton Alexander, Jr., of Paris, Ky., which took place at the Christian church at 7 o'clock this evening, was perhaps the most elegant from many points of view that has ever been witnessed in this city.

The floral decorations at the church were elaborate. A background of mistletoe, evergreen and smilax was dotted with white and lavender chrysanthemums and surmounted by a lovers' knot formed of purple and white flowers. On opposite sides were large letters—A and B—in flowers of the same colors. Tall pyramids of white candles shed a luxuriant light upon the scene. The large audience present was composed of the beauty and fashion of Central Kentucky society, a large number of people being in evening dress.

The six ushers, Mr. Charlton Marshall, of Covington; Messrs. Ford Brent and Sam Clay, of Paris; Mr. McBrayer Moore, of Danville; Messrs. Howard and Ernest Ball, after seating the guests, took seats themselves in the back of the church.

The bridal party entered to the Lohengrin wedding march, played by Miss Lula Graves. The bridesmaids came in the following order: Miss Frances Nelson, of Louisville; Miss Lena Graves, Miss Willemay Arnold, Miss Ellen Witherspoon, Miss Katherine Sullivan, all of Versailles, walking singly, in the left aisle; Miss Anne Wallace, Miss Katherine Graves, Miss Bettie McKee, Miss Sue Raley, of Versailles, and Miss Matilda Alexander, of Paris, singly, in the right aisle. Two little flower girls came next, Miss Minnie Ball Moore in the left aisle and Miss Anita Moore in the right aisle, the latter bearing a cushion containing the wedding ring. The flower children were followed by Miss Mayme Mangum, of New Orleans, the maid of honor, in the left aisle, and Miss Jennie Luttrell, of Knoxville, Tenn., the first bridesmaid, in the right aisle. The bride and her brother, Mr. Dudley M. Ball, followed the maid of honor. The groom and his best man, his brother, Mr. George Alexander, of Paris, entered through the right aisle.

The bridesmaids formed a semi-circle in front of the altar, the officiating clergyman, the Rev. W. B. Taylor, standing in the center of the circle and facing the bridal couple. During the ceremony Miss Graves played "Because I Love You," and the party left the church to the Mendelssohn wedding march.

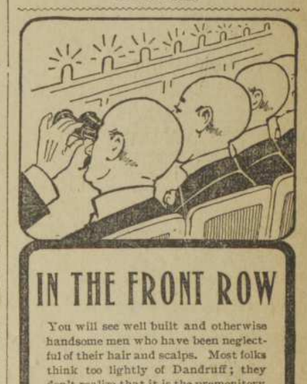
The bride wore an exquisite gown of pau crepe de chene with tulle yoke and bertha of rose point lace and orange blossoms. The dress had a long court train. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and violets.

The bridesmaids were dressed alike in white Paris muslin. They had bouquets of white roses and violets, tied with lavender tulle. The flower girls wore white accordion-plaited muslin de sale.

After the church ceremony there was an elegant reception at Maple Hill, the country home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Dudley M. Ball. The house was beautifully decorated with Southern smilax, white roses, lilies of the valley and violets.

A delightful supper was served. The bride's table was a circular table, decorated with roses and lilies of the valley.

BALDINE.



IN THE FRONT ROW

You will see well built and otherwise handsome men who have been neglectful of their hair and scalps. Most folks think too lightly of Dandruff; they don't realize that it is the premonitory symptom of Falling Hair—and falling hair, you know, is sure to be followed by Baldness. Nature intended hair for your head, so if it isn't there, you may conclude the cause to be disease.

BALDINE Removes Dandruff Stops Falling Hair

By doing this it prevents Baldness. If your scalp is Bald you can have natural hair by using BALDINE. It is the one hope; the one guaranteed restorer. Hundreds of home people are using it, WHY DONT YOU? Get it of your druggist, or write us.

BALDINE MANUFACTURING CO.
LABORATORY 200 W. MARKET ST.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

RENZ DRUG CO., Distributers.

There were hand-painted name cards, with the monogram B and A in violet and white.

Among the guests present were: Mrs. C. Alexander, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. George Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Owen L. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Fithian, Miss Nancy Clay, Miss Kate Alexander, the Rev. Frank Cheek, of Paris; Mr. Dwight Kenney, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. U. J. Howard, of Covington; the Hon. and Mrs. Dan L. Moore, Mrs. Magoffin Harding, of Harrodsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander left at 10 o'clock to-night for Lexington, whence they will go on an extended Western trip. The bride's going away gown was of black and white velvet.

Married At Nashville.

Glasgow, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Mr. James D. Smoot and Miss Dona Ellison, both of this place, were married in Nashville this evening at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. John W. Love, by the Rev. W. E. Ellis. After a bridal trip through the South they will return to Glasgow to live. Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Ellison accompanied the couple.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

$2
$3
$5

That buys two of the best Hats on the market—at this store—

"The Loevenhart Special" at $2 and the "King Quality" at $3.

What's the use of paying $5.00 for a fancy-named-much-talked-of Hat, when you can get all the style, wear and appearance, and our name to back it up, for $2.00 or $3.00? Either brand is a fit crown for the gentlemen.

Loevenhart's

HUGGINS ON THE ENGLISH TURF

The Noted Trainer Comes Over To Consult W. C. Whitney.

SAYS LITTLE OF EMPLOYER.

Thinks Lester Reiff Innocent—Speaks of Probable Winner of Next Year's English Derby.

IMITATE AMERICAN JOCKEYS.

JOHN HUGGINS, trainer last season in England for W. C. Whitney, has returned to America, as was mentioned in Tuesday's Courier-Journal. He was summoned to America by Mr. Whitney, whose reported withdrawal of entries for next season's races in Great Britain has caused wonderment among turfmen as to what Mr. Whitney intends to do with his London stable.

Before obeying this call, Trainer Huggins had time to discuss the English turf and the American invasion of England in a racing sense.

"First, let me say that next season in England is going to be great," he said. "The King will have horses out, and the prospects are for a lively season. They are building a new stand at Ascot. There are some great horses to enter. There will be some fine contests.

* * *

Doesn't Know About Whitney.

"Mr Whitney? I cannot say what Mr. Whitney intends to do or what he wants me to do until I see him. In England he has twelve leased horses from Lady Meux's stable and five of his own. His leased horses include seven yearlings, likely youngsters, all of them. The five he owns are all three and four years old. None of them are eligible for the Derby, of course. They include Game Chick, Wild Sea Mew and Kilmarnock.

"I think Kilmarnock is the best of the lot. He is a big brown stallion. He won the Alexander Stakes at Ascot and the Municipal at Paris, which is next to the Grand Prix the biggest race in France. Whether Mr. Whitney intends to bring his horses over here and give up racing in England I cannot say. I have not the slightest inkling of his plans.

"Mr. Whitney's lease of Rancocas, or part of it, I have not heard the least thing about. It is the old stock farm of the late Pierre Lorillard, for whom I used to train. I went to England with him, and afterward trained the horses of Lord William Beresford.

"Stay over here if Mr. Whitney wishes and train his horses for the American turf? Well, that is a question I cannot answer. I do not care to remain here longer than six weeks. That is the time I had planned for. I shall go to my cotton plantation in Fort Bend county, Tex., and may also go to Hot Springs, Ark."

"Has Mr. Whitney any horses in England that would stand a chance in the Derby next season?" was asked.

* * *

Likely Derby Winner.

"No, he has not," replied Mr. Huggins. "But he has some likely yearlings in his leased stock. What they might do next year is a question. The horse that may win the Derby is the Duke of Westminster. This horse will be three years old next season. He ran three times last season, and was never beaten. I cannot recall the races. He is owned by a man named Seabury, I think, and I heard that he bought him of the breeder for $125,000. The Duke is a purely English bred horse.

"Volodyovski losing races after the Derby? Yes, he did lose some, but he won some, too. Remember that the horse had to carry a penalty of fourteen pounds for winning the Derby, which means that he had this added weight to carry in all subsequent races. He won with 140 pounds on his back after the Derby victory. Volodyovski was interfered with in the St. Leger. He was beaten in the Breeders' Stake race at Hurst Park by a head. Volodyovski is a grand horse. He will be heard from again.

* * *

Speaks of Croker's Horses.

"Mr. Croker's stables? Well, I know very little about Croker's horses except that he has some at Newmarket and others at Wantage. He disposed of most of his older horses in the October sale. He has some fine yearlings; just how many I cannot say. Wishard is training for him, you know. He is coming over here later on. How Mr. Croker came out on the season I can't say.

"Did he make expenses? Well, does any man on the turf make expenses? He won some races. I supposed Mr. Whitney to be first in the racing last season, but I heard on landing to-day that he stood second. Even that is a pretty good record for the season where so many good horses are entered. I suppose in fixing Mr. Whitney's rating they did not take the French race into account.

"By the way, John Mackay, who came over on the Minneapolis, brought fifteen horses with him for J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso Stud in California. Mackay is the superintendent of Haggin's stud. Some of the number are Deudonie, a five-year-old, and Toddington, a three-year-old. Toddington was one of the best two-year-olds in England. He won three races in that form. I understood Seabury gave $15,000 for him. He sold him to Haggin. I do not know what Haggin paid.

* * *

Our Jockeys Imitated.

"English tracks? All turf tracks, as you know, are better in my judgment than the American hard road. About American jockeys in England, let me say they are welcomed. The English jockeys have copied the Yankee trick of hunching up on the withers of the horses. The Yankee boys know how to do this and get all the speed a beast has in him. The English have not been slow to see it.

"About Lester Reiff being ruled off the turf in England, all I can say is if the stewards knew no more against him than I did he was innocent. He was riding Delacy at Manchester and was beaten by a head. I was there, and I saw nothing wrong with the race. He was called before the stewards of the track, who reported him to the stewards of the Jockey Club, and the latter, after a secret session, ruled Reiff off the track. What he did that was wrong I could not make out. Of course, the stewards may have had knowledge that I did not possess.

"The King's jockey? Well, I think that M. Cannon, an English lad, will take the King's mounts next season, but King Edward would not scruple to take an American jockey if he thought the Yankee would ride more winners. He isn't a bit particular in this regard, I understand.

"The best four-year-old in England to-day is San Toy, owned by Mr. Edwards, in my estimation. He won the Jubilee at Kempton Park, the Gold Cup at Ascot and other races."

International Athletic Contests.

New York, Dec. 3.—International athletic contests will not in future be confined to national champions and leaders of sport in the university world, it being announced that an international interscholastic track and field series was to be considered, with the competitive pick of the schools of America and England as opponents. Robert S. Patterson, of Dwight School, and chairman of the Rules Committee of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association, has been delegated to complete the arrangements. He will sail for Havre on the French steamship Pavoie on December 26.

Big Yacht To Be Built.

Glasgow, Dec. 3.—J. R. Drexel, of Philadelphia, will be the owner of the biggest yacht afloat when the new vessel, which he ordered from Geo. L. Watson, while the latter was in America this year, is launched. The plans are all finished and approved, and it is anticipated that the yacht will be built at the yard where the Shamrock II. was constructed. The new pleasure craft will be over 300 feet on the water line, and will have forty-feet beam. Her tonnage, yacht measurement, will be 2,500. Hitherto James Gordon Bennett's yacht Lysistratao has been the largest private yacht ever built.

Catlettsburg Wants a Game.

Catlettsburg, Ky., Dec. 3.—Sporting Editor Courier-Journal—Dear Sir: The Catlettsburg Athletic Association desires to issue through your paper a challenge to play a game of football at any time and place with any team in Ohio and Kentucky, Louisville Y. M. C. A. or Avondale preferred.

J. W. BURNS, Manager.

Another Football Victim.

New York, Dec. 3.—Lawrence Larson, the young football player whose back was broken in a football game last Saturday, died to-day.

THE FOOTBALL DEATH LIST.

Thirteen Men Are Killed In Three Months Playing the College Game.

THIRTEEN men or boys have been killed playing the college game of football during the past three months, according to reports published from different parts of the country. Some of these met death in a way that should not be charged to the dangers of the game, and the majority who were killed were not in fit condition to play the game, as is shown from the fact that most of the accidents happened early in the season, before the players had worked themselves into condition. But, taking all these facts into consideration, it is evident that the college game of football is more dangerous to-day than ever before, and that something should be done to relieve it of some of these dangers.

One of the best methods of reducing the number of accidents would be to forbid the game being played in schools where the boys are not especially prepared and carefully examined for fitness to take part in such a rugged contest. The association game, in which there is less rough work and more running, would be a far preferable game for boys, and it would be well for schools to adopt that style of game.

For well-seasoned men the college game is not especially dangerous to life, although it is to limb. However, there is some danger to life, and it will only take one death in a big football game, when a great crowd of people is present, to cause the rules to be so modified as to remove some of the dangers or to cause the game to be thrown out altogether.

Hundreds of minor accidents have happened on the football field this season, and a number of those injured men are pretty apt to die, thus swelling the list of fatalities.

The list of deaths, so far as obtained since the 1901 football season opened, is as follows:

HUGO, S., a member of the Michigamme team, of Champion, Mich.; injured Saturday, October 19; died Sunday, October 20.

M'CLAIN, L., concussion of the brain, Sharon, Pa., October 3.

KILLER, FRANK, internally injured, Greensburg, Pa., September 28.

ROGAN, FRANK, internally injured, Greensburg, Pa., September 28.

SMITH, ANDREW H., died from result of football injuries, Philadelphia, October 31.

LARSON, LAWRENCE, aged eighteen; back broken in a game at New York November 30; died December 3.

BUCKNER, JOHN, colored aged eleven years; died at Kirksville, Mont., November 9, as result of injuries received during football game November 4.

WARK, DAVID, aged twenty; electrocuted at Philadelphia while playing football. The ball lodged in an electric light globe, and Wark caught the full current trying to rescue it.

LONGNECKER, EDWIN, twenty-one years old, quarterback of the Brown Preparatory School football eleven; spine fractured in practice game at Philadelphia; died October 14.

BEUCKMAN, CHARLES, nineteen years old, 887 Kedzie avenue, Chicago; paralyzed by being trampled on in scrimmage between the Northwests and the Advanced Socials, September 17; died September 18.

AYERS, LEON, aged nineteen years; committed suicide at Janesville, Wis., October 7. It is thought he was mentally unbalanced partly as a result of injuries received in a football game a week previous to his death.

SEGRIST, JOHN L., died at Columbus, O., October 28, from injuries received October 26 in football game between the Ohio State University and the Western Reserve team. His neck was broken and the spinal cord crushed, causing paralysis from the neck down.

M'KEE, ROBERT L., died at Alma, Mich., October 8, as a result of injuries received October 5 in Detroit in a game between the Detroit Athletic Club football team and the Alma College team. Went into the game in a serious condition from an old rupture. In the second half he was fiercely attacked, and the old trouble aggravated.

TWO FAVORITES AT NEW ORLEANS

Glisando and Banish the Only First Choices To Win Out.

JOCKEY JOHNSON SET DOWN.

Favorites Have a Bad Day of It At Oakland—O'Connor Rides Two Winners.

LARGE FIELDS FOR TO-DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Favorites showed poor form to-day. Glisando and Banish were the only ones to score. In the steeplechase Jockey A. Johnson, who was carded to ride Divertisement, turned up at the scales drunk, and Hays was substituted. Johnson was set down for thirty days by the stewards. Three carloads of horses arrived from Bennings this morning. Weather cloudy ;track heavy. Summaries:

First Race—Selling; one mile: Dorothy Lee, 103 (Nutt), 10 to 1, won; Ida Penzance, 104 (Dominick), 5 to 1, second; Pirate's Queen, 100 (Otis), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:47½. Masterful, Sara Gamp, Dr. Carrick, Janowood, Sallie J., Easter Lily and Al Brown also ran.

Second Race — Six furlongs: Fake, 102 (Lyne), 7 to 2, won; Kaloma, 90 (Cochran), 9 to 2, second; Ed. Gartland II., 99 (Gormley), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:16½. If You Dare, Lissome, Moroni, Brightie B., Siphon and Edna Bergin also ran.

Third Race — Steeplechase; short course: Glisando, 135 (Hunt), 2 to 1, won; Divertissement, 130 (Hays), 8 to 1, second; Danger Line, 130 (Ellison), 3 to 1, third. Time, 3:13½. Robert Morrison and Capt. Conover also ran. Bristol fell.

Fourth Race — Selling; one mile: Banish, 112 (T. Dean), 2 to 1, won; Bean, 98 (Helgeson), 11 to 2, second; Elsie Bramble, 117 (T. O'Brien), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:47¼. Patchwork, Cathedral, Tragedy, Prestome, Helen Paxton, Waterhouse and Agitator also ran.

Fifth Race—Selling; one and one-quarter miles: Judge Steadman, 106 (T. O'Brien), 6 to 1, won; Woodtrice, 106 (Coburn), 2 to 1, second; Ben Chance, 108 (Munroe), even, third. Time, 2:16½. Barbee and Mattie Bazar also ran.

Sixth Race—One mile: Little Scout, 103 (Coburn), 13 to 5, won; King Tatius, 93 (R. Steele), 15 to 1, second; Dandola, 107 (Dominick), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:48½. Amote, The Way, Pyrrho, Sarah Gay and Silver Chimes also ran.

To-day's New Orleans Entries.

First Race — Five furlongs; for two-year-olds; selling: Hat Mitchell, 98; Col. Stone, Eliza Dillon, Meme Wastell, Lady Brockway, 101; Cadet, Man, The Boston, 103; Little Emmy, 105; Marcos, 110; O'Hagen, 112.

Second Race — One and three-eighths miles; selling: *El Ghor, 94; *Admetus, 98; Judge Steadman, 101; Woodtrice, Swordsman, 106.

Third Race — Handicap; for two-year-olds; six furlongs: Puryear, 95; Serpent, 98; Siphon, 100; Postillion, 103; Kaloma, 104.

Fourth Race—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards: Farmer Bennett, 90; Jessie Jarboe, 94; Joe Dougherty, 95; Uterp, 103; Malay, 107; Petit Maitre, 109.

Fifth Race—For all ages; six furlongs: Lou Woods, 90; Sad Sam, 99; Tartar, Ortrud, Choice, Ben Frost, 102; Sig Levy, 104; Watercrest, 105; Olea, 107; If You Dare, 109; Braw Lad, Royal Sterling, 110.

Sixth Race—Selling; for three-year-olds; one mile: *Woodstick, 94; John Bull, Sara Gamp, Gray Dally, 96; *Little Elkin, 97; *Haidee, 98; *Frank M., 100; Jim Nap, Dalkeith, 104; Empress of Beauty, Arak, 105; Syncopated Sandy, 107.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance is claimed.

LONG SHOT AT OAKLAND.

O'Connor Rides Lapidus To Victory—Several Surprises On the Card.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—Fitzkanet was the only favorite to win at Oakland today, and there were several surprises. Rain fell most of the afternoon, and the track was very sloppy. O'Connor got away well with Lapidus, a 15 to 1 shot, in the opening event, and he led all the way, beating Marelco and Water Scratch. Muresca and Glendenning were the heavily played horses in the third race, but Botany came from behind, beating the latter. Weather showery and track sloppy. Summaries:

First Race—Five-eighths of a mile; for two - year - olds; selling: Lapidus, 108 (O'Connor), 12 to 1, won; Marello, 109 (Mounce), 5 to 1, second; Water Scratch, 105 (Buchanan), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Quadra, Lou Hazel, Bandora, Ingo, Maraschino, Gypsy Boy and Huachuca also ran.

Second Race — Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling: Edinborough, 117 (L. Jackson), 3 to 1, won; Flamero, 114 (Mounce), 4 to 5, second; J. Boggs, 114 (Howson), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:09½. Gold Baron, St. Anthony and Whaleback also ran.

Third Race — Futurity course; for two-year-olds; purse: Botany, 110 (Mounce), 4 to 1, won; Glendenning, 110 (Birkenruth), 2 to 1, second; Sir Lewis, 113 (L. Daly), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Muresca and Yellow Stone also ran.

Fourth Race—Three-quarters of a mile; handicap: Fitzkanet, 100 (J. Daly), 2 to 1, won; Frank Bell, 111 (Mounce), 2½ to 1, second; Janice, 114 (O'Connor), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½. Grafter also ran.

Fifth Race — Seven-eighths of a mile; selling: Dunblane, 112 (O'Connor), 4 to 1, won; Gusto, 112 (Mounce), 8 to 5, second; Bernota, 106 (Ransch), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:30½. Maresa and Favorito also ran.

Sixth Race—One and one-eighth miles; selling: Sunello, 101 (Birkenruth), 6 to 1, won; Lode Star, 104 (Mathews), 3 to 1, second; Florenso, 107 (Mounce), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:57¾. Cromwell also ran.

To-day's Oakland Entries.

First Race—Five furlongs; selling: Budd Wade, Billy Vice, Jr., Lilly Dale, Derby Winner, Netoro, 108; St. Chester, Major Bird, 118; Robert Bonner II., Evander, Wandering Boy, 115.

Second Race—Three-quarters of a mile; purse: Imp. Royal Flush, Greyfield, 112; Forkford, 107; Nellie Forest, 104.

Third Race — Futurity course; selling: Ben Ledi, Reina de Cuba, Trimmer, Afghan, Ned Dennis, Auriffetia, Aledo, 113; Young Morello, 116; Rollick, El Rey, Abba L., Alzura, 109.

Fourth Race — Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; purse; for two-year-olds: Josie G., Water Scratch, Rosewar, St. Sever, 107; Silva Cruz, Commissioner Forster, Dr. Scharff, 110; Fred Atterbury, 102; Dean Swift, 105.

Fifth Race—One mile; selling: Bedeck, 107; Econic, 102; Disturber, 109; Galanthus, Darlene, 98.

Sixth Race — Three-quarters of a mile; selling: Canejo, Mocorito, Herculean, Patsy Dolan, Blanche Sheppard, St. Anthony, Midnight Chimes, Tiburon, 109; Urchin, Wyoming, Educate, Mamie Hildreth, 104; Rasp, 99.

The Horses At Churchill Downs.

Considerable activity is being shown among the trainers at Churchill Downs these pretty days. John E. Madden, Bob Tucker, Capt. Widener and others are galloping their charges, but, of course, no fast work is attempted. Capt. Widener has a promising filly, the property of Alf Oldham, the City Court Clerk, which he thinks well of. Capt. Widener will train a public stable this year.

Pourquipois Brings $3,500.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—The Percheron stallion Pourquipois, winner of first prize at the live stock exposition in the class for stallions three years old and under four, and winner of the championship in the class for all ages, to-day became the property of Alderman Frank T. Fowler, of Chicago, the reported price being $3,500. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, of Wayne, Ill., were the sellers.

SALES CLOSE AT LEXINGTON

W. C. Whitney's Jean Beraud Is Knocked Down To T. F. Dolan For $1,300.

HE MAY BE TRAINED AGAIN.

Kingstock, a Full Brother To Kingston, Is Secured By Jim Williams For $500.

BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION BUYS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The Woodard & Shanklin thoroughbred sales closed to-day, when 107 horses in training, broodmares and stallions passed under the hammer for a total of $18,900, an average of $178.40. During the two days of the sale Auctioneer John Bain disposed of 258 head for $55,720, an average of $216.70. One hundred and fifty-one yearlings were sold on the first day, averaging $243.

The feature of to-day's sale was the offering of W. C. Whitney's Jean Beraud. The handsome young stallion and son of His Highness looked in the best of shape when he was led into the ring. After some spirited bidding he was knocked down to T. F. Dolan, of this city, for $1,300. Many expert horsemen who saw Jean Beraud at the ringside said that he would certainly train again, and it may be that Mr. Dolan, who was one of the heaviest buyers at the sale, will try the experiment.

Kingstock, the full brother to Kingston, the premier stallion at J. R. and F. P. Keene's Castleton Stud, and the leading sire of 1900, was knocked down to J. T. Williams, of Spring Station, for $500. Kingstock is the sire of the good two-year-old winner of this year, Andy Williams.

During the sale the American Breeders' Protective Association bought thirty-two head for a total of $975, an average of $30.50. The best sales follow:

STALLIONS.

Jean Beraud, b. h., 5, by His Highness, dam Carrie C., by Sensation; T. F. Dolan, Lexington, $1,300.

Kingstock, br. h., 15, by Spendthrift, dam Imp. Kapanga, by Victorious; J. T. Williams, Spring Station, Ky., $500.

HORSES IN TRAINING.

Miss Charlie, b. f., by Badge, dam Wild Olives II., by Wanderer; Tom Gormley, Lexington, $425.

Lyror Bell, b. f., 3, by Magian, dam Satilla, by Imp. Buckden; Robt. McMillan, Cincinnati, $775.

Free Admission, br. g., 3, by Badge, dam Minnie Williams, by Barney Williams; Jos. Rhinock, Covington, Ky., $800.

Unsightly, br. f., 4, by Imp. Pursebearer, dam Hira Villa, by Himyar; Furst Brothers, Cincinnati, $700.

Anchor, b. g., 4, by Julien, dam Gracie R., by Imp. Deceiver; J. C. Yeager, Cincinnati, $350.

Foneda, br. f., 4, by Kingston, dam Ragna, by Jim Brown. J. J. Younker, Paris, Ky., $750.

Bill Massie, br. g., 3, by Traverse, dam Bell of Mt. Zoah, by Virgil; E. & L. Bohlman, St. Louis, $1,075.

BROOD MARES.

Intrepid, ch. m., 14, by Hindoo, dam Jaconet, dam Imp. Leamington; T. F. Dolan, Lexington, $200.

Nellie G., b. m., by George Kinney, dam Intrepid, by Hindoo; T. F. Dolan, $325.

Sena Royal, ch. m., 8, by Prince Royal, dam Sena, by Onondaga; W. H. Landerman, Lexington, $1,050.

Lady Montrose b. m., 14, by Springbok, or Duke of Montrose, dam Wanton, by Wanderer; J. C. Rogers Lexington, $220.

Bay mare, 3, by Badge, dam Wanton, by Wanderer; C. F. McMeekin, Lexington, $200.

Bettie Prather, b. m., 13, by Faustus, dam Zula, by Rivoli; Phil T. Chinn, Lexington, $225.

Fig Leaf, b. m., 7, by Imp. Martenhurst, dam Orange Leaf, by Imp. Kingston; R. H. Anderson, Georgetown, Ky., $600.

Goldmine, b. m., 5, by Imp. Goldfinch, dam Explosion, by Imp. Hampton Court; T. H. Shannon, Lexington, $300.

Juno, ch. m., 4, by Salvator, dam Bessie June, by King Alfonso; Milton Young, Lexington, $350.

Kussen, ch. m., 9, by Imp. St. Blaise, dam Carita, by Imp. The Ill-used; Thomas F. Dolan, $275.

Wamsutta, b. m., 15, by Longfellow, dam Sierra Nevada, by Imp. Glengarry; Milton Young, $300.

Countess, b. m., 12, by Sensation, dam Ferida, by Imp. Glenelg; Gus Strauss, $275.

Princess Bowling, ch. m., 15, by Imp. Prince Charlie, dam Katie Bowling, by Tom Bowling; Milton Young, $400.

Hanoverine, b. m., 8, by Hanover, dam Sister Geneva, by Imp. King Ban; R. H. Anderson, $325.

Derelict, b. m., 9, by Luke Blackburn, dam Sally Hagan, by Faustus; George M. Hendrie, Hamilton, Canada, $250.

Bay weanling colt, by Russell, dam Derelict; George Hendrie, $200.

Alcestis, b. m., 7, by Hindoo, dam Mary McGowan, by Longfellow; R. H. Anderson, $475.

Bay weanling colt, by Imp. Esher, dam Alcestis; C. F. McMeekin, $600.

The Red Filly, ch. m., 6, by Trafalgar, dam Lucy Lewis, by Spendthrift; E. T. Graves, Lexington, $225.

Olinda, ch. m., 4, by Imp. Order, dam Miss Saxon by Imp. Saxon; Phil T. Chinn, $200.

Glance, b. m., 9, by Falsetto, dam Glimpse, by Imp. Glenelg; J. N. Camden, Jr., Versailles, Ky., $225.

The New York Horse Sales.

New York, Dec. 3.—There was a small attendance at the Fasig-Tipton horse sale to-day, and the bidding was slow. The principal sales were:

Miniver, b. s., 6 years, by Expedition—Minna Wilkes; R. S. Strader, Pittsburg, Pa., $1,100.

Charles D. Jacob, ch. g., 7, 2:16, by Egotist—Chocolate Drop; R. S. Strader, Pittsburg, $800.

Miss Brook, b. m., 8, by Stranger—Brooch; Charles Tanner, Cleveland, O., $920.

George Castle, br. g., 8, 2:11¾, by Risberry, dam Blue Bell; F. Dennison, Omaha, Neb., $810.

Phoebe Childers, b. m., 8, 2:10½, by Sir Roderick, dam by Victor Hatchen; John F. Cockerill, New York City, $1,125.

AGAINST DELMAR TRACK.

Cella, Adler & Tilles Get a Body Blow From the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided against the Delmar track, which is owned in conjunction with the Fair Grounds track by the St. Louis racing triumvirate, known as Adler, Cella and Tilles. This suit grew out of race-track litigation last summer between the Western Jockey Club, which operated the Kinloch track, and the Turf Congress people, who operated the Fair Grounds and Delmar tracks. The Kinloch people claimed that as both the tracks operated by the Turf Congress belonged to the same people and as the racing laws of Missouri only allows one hundred days' racing by any one racing association the Kinloch people instituted injunction proceedings against the Delmar track.

Their claim was that the Delmar and Fair Grounds tracks had had their full quota of racing days by law, and as both tracks belonged to the same company they could not race any longer than that number of days.

A bitter legal war resulted, and by some means the Adler, Cella and Tilles people succeeded in keeping the case out of the Supreme Court long enough to finish their scheduled number of racing days. The decision of the court upholds the contention of the Kinloch people and the Western Jockey Club.

BOARD OF REVIEW TAKES ACTION

Many Horsemen Are Expelled From National Trotting Association

AND HORSES ARE ALSO BARRED

Number of Complaints and Protests, As Well As Requests For Reinstatement, Are Denied.

THE VARIOUS CASES IN FULL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association began its sessions in this city to-day. A number of complaints and protests were heard during the morning and part of the afternoon, after which the board went into executive session, and then made the following announcements of its decisions:

Temporary reinstatements continued to the next meeting of the board:

R. Sherman, Woonstocket, R. I.; Ira Ryerson, Goshen, N. Y.; C. D. Westcott, Milford, N. Y.; A. Globby, Lowell, Mass.; James Healy, Milford Mills, Pa.

In the matter of S. E. Pantz, Ilion, N. Y., decision against the bay mare Mattie B., the mare not having been identified, is not entitled to winnings, and they must be distributed to horses entitled to them.

Same disposition, Charles Dana Palmer, Lowell, Mass., against bay mare Toto G.

M. Behan, Montreal, against the bay stallion Woodmack, case dismissed and owner ordered to be notified to show cause why the money should not be distributed to the other horses, it being alleged that his horse was driven in the race by an expelled man, Ed Pencid.

W. H. Hall, Dover, Me., ex-parte application to remove expulsion imposed by the board December 18, 1895, granted.

The association against W. C. Gardiner, West Acton, Mass., and M. J. Kelly, Concord Junction, Mass., both expelled. A horse named Joe Hart was run under the name of Joe Lambert in Vermont, 1900.

* * *

Many Horsemen Expelled.

Robert M. Lacock, Philadelphia, against Samuel F. Young and James R. Mahaffy, Wilmington, Del., and bay gelding All C., formerly Alfred C.; application for an order under Rule 6, Section 4, and Rule 15, Section 2; all expelled.

Ira H. Woodbury, Portland, Me., against J. Lewis Cox, Amherst, N. S., and H. Wells, alias Malcolm Shadburn, Montreal, and the black gelding Ben H., formerly Superior Gift, 2:15 pacer; under the same rule; Wells expelled; Cox suspended until unlawful winnings are returned and fee for recording change of name paid.

Association against A. Burkholder, Akron, O., and the chestnut gelding Bonnie W., alias Jerry W., 2:18, alias Penfield, and others, under the same rule; Burkholder and horse expelled.

The association against Zephyr Dennis, Joliet, Que., and the bay gelding French Boy, alias Night Hawk, 2:16, alias Victorine, alias Cline, alias Clime, under the same rules; expelled.

The association against S. W. Hart, Minerva, O.; C. G. Calerdine, Minerva, O., and the roan gelding Goo Goo Eyes, formerly X Rays, 2:11, under the same ruling; horse expelled, Hart suspended under conditions as above.

The case against Calendine was dismissed, he being the driver and without knowledge of the fraud.

William Woerner, Holmesburg, Pa., against Joseph Forepaugh and I. D. Buck, Jr., of Philadelphia, and the bay mare Ida May Cliffe, formerly Mazie Strathmore, 2:14¼, under the same rules; Forepaugh expelled; Buck and the horse suspended as above.

Francisco Bros., Little Falls, N. Y., against Frank Novak, Schenectady, N. Y., and George W. Fisher, Karner, N. Y., and the bay mare Regina, formerly Mattie B., 2:22¼, pacing; both men expelled and the disqualification of the mare continued for want of identification. The mare is the one in the Pantz case above.

* * *

Winnings Must Be Returned.

Fred. B. Parker, Elba, N. Y., and the association against Geo. Ough, Albion, N. Y., and the bay gelding Dr. H.; an application for an order under rule 7; Ough suspended until the unlawful winnings are returned for distribution, and Dr. H. until all unlawful winnings are returned and recording fee for change of name paid. The secretary was also instructed to bring a case against Dr. Marvin Hedges, Albion, N. Y., for starting a horse out of his class and for change of name.

J. A. Deane, Catskill, N. Y., against the Green County Agricultural Society, Cairo, N. Y. An appeal from the decision of the judges in 2:16 class. Contest of August 20, 1901. Judges' decision sustained.

The association against the Columbus, Ohio, Driving Association. Driving Association Company fined $100 for permitting suspended men to drive and suspended horses to start.

The association against the Buffalo Driving Club. Club fined $25 for permitting a suspected man to drive and a suspected horse to start.

B. H. Tuthill, Goshen, N. Y., against the Orange County Agricultural Society, Middletown, N. Y. Claim adjudged to be $150, which the society was ordered to pay.

B. S. Goble, Deckertown, N. J., against the Bethlehem Fair and Driving Park Association and against the Lehigh Agricultural Society. An application to relieve himself and the bay gelding Dutchy from suspension since October 12, 1895, and October 4, 1895. Denied.

* * *

Relief Is Denied.

H. F. Hunting, New York City, against the Catskill Driving Club, to relieve himself and the bay gelding Parkville Prince, and, ex parte, to relieve Mrs. H. D. Gill and the bay gelding Jack from suspension since August 28, 1901. Both denied.

John J. Timmins, New York City, against the New York Driving Association. Application to relieve himself and the horse Harry Davis from suspension imposed August 30, 1901. Denied.

Theo. L. Arthur, Brooklyn, against the Three-mile House Driving Club, Shillington, Pa., to relieve himself and the bay gelding P. H. Flynn and the black gelding Nigger Jack and the bay mare Alberta from suspension imposed September 24, 1901. Granted.

H. F. Satterthwaite, Bordentown, N. J., against the Waterbury, Conn., Driving Club, to relieve himself and the bay gelding Privado from suspension imposed November 12, 1900. Denied.

E. E. Ecker, Hartford, Conn., ex parte. Application to relieve expulsion imposed September 20, 1901, by the Waldo and Penobscot Agriculture Society, Monroe, Me. Granted.

M. B. Smith, Hartford, Conn. To remove expulsion of himself and the bay mare Emma Sellers, imposed at the same time and place. Expulsion removed and a fine of $250 in lieu thereof imposed.

Julius Pfund, New York City, ex parte. To remove expulsion from the bay gelding Dictum, 2:20½, alias Klondike, imposed December 16, 1897. Denied.

S. R. Gilbert, Lexington, Ky. To remove expulsion imposed May 10, 1901. Denied.

Geo. D. Rineer, Indianapolis. To remove expulsion imposed December 12, 1900. Denied.

The board will reconvene in the morning.

CORBETT NAMES HIS NEXT BOUT

Abe Attell Will Have First Chance At the New Champion.

M'GOVERN IS TURNED DOWN.

Denver Fighter's Manager Declines To Hurry Into Another Match With Terry.

WILL ANSWER HIM SATURDAY.

ABE ATTELL, the San Francisco featherweight, who has been doing good work in the West, will have the honor of first engaging Young Corbett in a bout for the championship. This is positive, and was vouched for by Johnny Corbett, the champion's manager.

"I want everybody to understand," said Corbett, "that I do not propose talking fight with any one for a little period of time. The kid is going to take that rest promised him, and when he has recuperated from his hard year's work we will be prepared to talk business and consider challenges, but right now I will say that Abe Attell will be the first man taken on. I promised him the first after the McGovern fight, win or lose, and I am going to keep my word."

The new champion will remain in New York another week, having signed a contract to box an exhibition bout every afternoon and evening at the Dewey Theater in that city.

Young Corbett, whose real name is William H. Rothwell, and his manager, Johnny Corbett, of Denver, are not the pair of "suckers" that New York sporting men would believe them. Corbett is going to wait until he is entirely ready before setting a date for another meeting with Terry McGovern, the Brooklyn terror. Manager Corbett calmly told Sam Harris and McGovern that they would have to be quiet until the new champion had got used to wearing his ring honors. Then he might do something for them, but not before. As Sam Harris has been having a monopoly of this sort of talk around New York for a long time Terry's manager takes the Corbett party's "go-way-back" policy with bad grace.

* * *

Corbett Is In No Hurry.

Harris, manager of McGovern; Corbett's manager, Johnny Corbett, and others met in New York Tuesday by appointment, Harris desiring to arrange another match for Terry. Harris opened the session by asking simply for another meeting on the same terms that prevailed in the Hartford fight.

"That's all right as far as we are concerned," Manager Corbett said. "But we are in no hurry to do business. There is plenty of money to be made outside of a match with McGovern and easier men to fight, although I do not fear the result of another meeting. Billy is in no great condition to continue training. He has had seven fights this year and most of them hard ones, training all through the summer. Now he is going to lay off and reap a few of the plums that come to a lucky young fellow. Do you blame him?"

Harris impatiently acknowledged that he didn't, but entered a plea in his own behalf, stating that McGovern had given everybody a chance and thought he was entitled to like consideration at the hands of his conqueror.

"Well, you didn't give us the match because you thought you were doing him a personal favor," Manager Corbett replied. "You took the match because there was a good purse offered and Corbett was about the only man left for Terry to fight. Cut out this talk about sympathy and what you have done for us. It's a business proposition. We have not figured out yet what we will do. We will be in New York for at least a week. I'll give you a definite answer Saturday."

Then Manager Corbett bowed himself out and left Harris and McGovern gasping for breath.

* * *

Ryan To Help Out Hanrahan.

Jimmy Ryan, that husky old stager, who put up some of the gamest contests ever witnessed in a ring in Louisville, has been engaged by Joe Sullivan, manager of "Wild Bill" Hanrahan, to assist in getting the big fellow in shape for his twenty-five-round contest on the evening of December 17 with Marvin Hart, Louisville's champion. Sullivan says he does not propose to take any chances with Hart, and in selecting Ryan to box with "Wild Bill" he has laid down a grueling programme. Ryan has been instructed to tear into "Wild Bill" with all his might. And this means something. Everybody knows Ryan can hit like a mule kicks. He is shifty on his feet and years of successful fighting with boxers of the highest class, including Choynski, Root, Walcott, Tommy Ryan, Dick O'Brien, Dan Creedon, George Byers, Tom Tracey, Jim Franey and others gave him the experience that will be of benefit to Hanrahan.

* * *

Thinks Only of Winning.

Hanrahan is but twenty-one years old, and outside of the prize ring he may be wise enough to fight shy of a Jersey goldbrick dealer, but on this point Joe Sullivan is making up his mind. "Wild Bill" thinks only of one thing—winning battles with the stuffed mitts. He does not know his strength, and to put him away an opponent must do his work thoroughly.

"Australian Jimmy" says he will key Hanrahan as tight as the big fiddle in an orchestra, and will guarantee that when "Wild Bill" and Hart start on their journey in the stakeless arena of the Southern Athletic Club Hanrahan will render an account of himself that will be a surprise to the people.

Hart is working hard, and says he will be in the best condition of his career.

Tickets for this contest will be placed on sale to-morrow at Humler & Nolan's.

* * *

Sharkey and Maher Matched.

Tom Sharkey and Peter Maher have practically been matched to meet in a limited round bout before the Nutmeg Athletic Club at Hartford, Conn., where Terry McGovern and Young Corbett fought on Thursday. Matchmaker William Crowley has been negotiating with the men for the past two weeks and he expects to have them sign articles within a few days. The fight will take place within four weeks.

Sharkey has already accepted the club's terms and is waiting to hear from Maher.

The success of the Corbett-McGovern fight on Thursday has encouraged Matchmaker Crowley, and as the bout went off without the slightest hitch, he anticipates no opposition to the big fellows fighting at his club.

* * *

Corbett Is Champion.

An argument has been raised as to whether Corbett is the feather-weight champion. Sam Harris says McGovern still holds the title because he took it from Dixon at the recognized feather-weight limit of 122 pounds. In this respect Harris appears to be the victim of himself. The Corbett-McGovern bout was advertised to be for the championship and it will be so regarded by most people.

As a matter of fact, there are few men now called feather-weights who can make 122 pounds at ringside. The scale is going up. McGovern offers to defend the title at that weight, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether he could make it. Young Corbett certainly could not. Benny Yanger might do so, but it would probably cause him an effort. So there you are.

The feather-weights of to-day are above the 122-pound limit, and fight between men who regard themselves as feathers are all in the class with Corbett, McGovern, Yanger, Bernstein, Broad and others.

To Stop Bouts In Ohio.

Columbus, O., Dec. 3.—Gov. Nash to-day took steps to prevent the proposed prize fight in this city December 17 between Jess Hudson and George Brant, who are to meet at the Crown Athletic Club. The stopping of the fight will probably be left to Sheriff Pearce, of this county.

TO INVADE THE EAST.

Michigan Will Schedule Big Football Games For Next Season.

MICHIGAN, proud of its great record and of the honors which it has won in the West this year, will not be contented with playing Western teams solely next season. The Michigan management has already opened negotiations with Eastern colleges and it is almost sure that games will be scheduled between the University of Michigan and both Harvard and Pennsylvania.

"After looking over the battles which Michigan has won this year and the points she has scored on her opponents, Eastern critics are forced to admit that the Wolverine eleven is one of the fastest aggregations of the country," said a well-known Eastern football man. "The fact that Michigan leads this year all of the other big teams in the East or West by a big margin in regard to points scored has been considered in a serious manner by both the Harvard and Pennsylvania managements, and they look with favor upon a game next year.

"There is a great deal of pressure being brought to bear on the Eastern elevens by the alumni of Michigan, many of whom are prominent in the East, having taken post-graduate work at the Eastern schools. It is the foremost desire of Michigan to meet Harvard again. The Wolverines went East once and were beaten by Harvard by a score of 4 to 0. The men from Ann Arbor consider that they will have a great team next year, almost, if not entirely, as good as the eleven this year, and for this reason they consider that the Wolverines will have an excellent chance to bring down Harvard's colors.

"Negotiations have also been opened with other colleges in the East by the Michigan management. It is sure that at least two of the Eastern elevens will be played by the Michigan team. If these are not Harvard and Pennsylvania, it is possible that a game may be arranged with Yale or Princeton. These schools are a little more conservative than is Harvard, however, and Yale has not forgotten the scare which the Wisconsin team gave it in 1899.

"Pennsylvania has cause to remember the Wolverines, too, for Michigan was beaten by a score of only 11 to 10 in the great game between the two universities at Philadelphia."

HIS SUDDEN WEALTH.

"Young Corbett" Was Without Money Only a Short Time Ago.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says: "Young Corbett, who is now champion, was dead broke two months ago, and wrote a letter from Denver to Charles H. Haughton, of this city, beseeching him for railroad fare to this city and a chance to go on with some fighter of his own weight. At the time Young Corbett wrote the letter he had not a manager, and was walking on his uppers in a pecuniary way. Scarcely a week after he wrote to Haughton his match with McGovern was confirmed, and shortly afterward a sensational story was wired from Denver to the effect that he had won $500 on faro off a $10 bill. Young Corbett has heretofore been a first-class specimen of the tramp fighter, going from place to place and living as best he could from one match to another. A former sporting man named Butler, once a bookmaker at Madison, and now often seen in St. Louis, was once manager of Corbett, but the fighter's fondness for the flowing bowl, it is said, caused Butler to cut him adrift. Jack McKenna, who is now handling Abe Attell, had every chance in the world to become Young Corbett's manager when he was in Denver, and refused to take the fighter under his management. Rothwell evidently provided himself with a manager in the meantime, however, as this appendage is referred to in telegraphic reports. Exactly what made Sam Harris and McGovern draw up a match with Corbett is difficult to see, as several fighters seemed to have a prior claim on McGovern—Yanger, for instance. In one rumor, telegraphed from Hartford the night of the fight, it was whispered that Young Corbett had been brought on by Harris to fight McGovern, and that he was to receive $2,000, win or lose, for his work. Harris presumably thought McGovern had a sure thing in the match."

BEER.

A Thoroughly Modern Brewery.

The Frank Fehr Brewing Company is the largest and most perfectly equipped establishment of the kind in the South. There is no modern appliance for brewing and ripening beer that is not found in our plant.

Absolute purity is the watchword throughout every department, and from every step in the process of manufacture from the raw material to the finished product. Every drop of beer is cooled in filtered air, and every bottle is sterilized. Our bottling plant is the equal of any in the world.

The beer you get here is aged and thoroughly ripened, and is, therefore, healthy.

Ask your physician about it.

Frank Fehr Brewing Co.

STORY OF CRESCEUS

Queer Tale of Champion Trotter Printed In a Cuban Paper.

AS A contribution to "Cresceus literature" the following, reprinted from a Havana newspaper, where it appeared under the guise of a special dispatch from Cleveland, O., will prove very diverting to American horsemen:

"The world't trotting record was broken to-day by an Ohio stallion, Cresceus, a horse which had not been heard from on the turf, entered to-day at the Addick race course for the race against time.

"He was entered by Harry McDonald, who owns a large stock farm near here, and who has acquired a reputation as a driver. There were six horses in the race, and all of them made good time.

"McDonald was the last to enter with his black stallion, one of the prettiest horses in the State. He started the horse in at a regular and steady pace and held him down to it to the finish. The stallion in the first lap displayed rare powers as a trotter. He handled himself gracefully and gave his driver no trouble.

"To those who were witnessing the exhibition it seemed that he was the slowest horse in the race until at the end the first quarter lap the timekeeper announced 30¾ seconds. The second lap was made in exactly 30 seconds, showing an increase of three-fourths second in speed. The excitement was intense, but a bet that the record would be broken found no takers. At the end of the last lap the timekeepers announced that Cresceus had broken the world's trotting record. Time, 2:02¼.

"When the horse finished he did not appear to be exhausted. In fact, he held his own against the last lap, and the driver claimed that he could have done so for another mile.

"Mr. McDonald has received congratulations from Mr. Whitney and a great many others interested in horses. He has refused no less than 100 offers for the horse."

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Dec. 3.—Sailed: Kron Prinz Welhelm, Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Bremen, Dec. 3.—Arrived: H. H. Meier, New York.

Moville, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Parisian, St. Johns, N. B., and Halifax, for Liverpool.

Plymouth, Dec. 3.—Sailed: Pretoria, from Hamburg, New York.

Browhead, Dec. 3.—Passed: Celtic, New York, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Boulogne Sur Mer, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Statendam, New York, for Rotterdam, and proceeded.

London, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Minnehaha, New York.

Plymouth, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Patricia, New York, for Cherbourg and Hamburg, and proceeded.

Queenstown, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Westernland, Philadelphia, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

At Their Coming-Out Ball.

[Chicago Journal.]

Maud—My cheeks are all on fire.

Mabel—I thought I smelt burning paint.

THE KENTUCKY FIELD TRIALS.

Large Entry List of Dogs For the Meet To Be Held At Glasgow.

ENTRIES for most of the stakes of the trials of the Kentucky Field Trials Club closed yesterday with a large number of nominations. The trials will be held near Glasgow, beginning next Wednesday morning, and a number of sportsmen and dog owners of this city are expected to attend.

This will be the second annual meet of the club, and it gives every promise of success. The officers are Geo. L. Danforth, president; Dr. F. W. Samuel, secretary and treasurer; Sam Brown Hays, assistant secretary and treasurer. The judges of the trials at Glasgow will be Christy Churchill, of Louisville; Dr. F. M. Rogers, of New Albany, Miss., and Judge Zell Gaston, of Mississippi.

The club will distribute about $500 in prizes during the meet. Birds are reported plentiful in the vicinity of Glasgow, and as the dogs will be able to scent them well because of the recent rains fine sport is expected. Most of those who go from here will leave on the 3:30 o'clock L. and N. train next Tuesday afternoon, arriving at Glasgow for supper. The start will be made at 6 o'clock the next morning. The meet will continue throughout the remainder of the week.

The principal event on the programme, which will be contested first, will be the "Kentucky Derby," and winners of various field trials are entered. The following dogs have already won derbies: Pretti Sing won the Manitoba Derby, Lady Maude Mannering won the Indiana Derby, Sister's Babe won the Illinois Derby and Perciful Jingo won the Missouri Derby.

The following dogs are expected to start:

Marse Ben, black, white and tan setter dog, by Domoko—Mecca II. Owner, W. W. Titus.

True Blue, blue belton setter bitch, by Gladstone Zig—Alice Gladstone. Owner, W. W. McCain.

Dan Danstone, black and white, ticked, setter dog, by County Danstone—Fairyland Dot. Owner, White & Gilchrist.

Pride of Rodfield, black, white and tan setter dog, by Champ Rodfield—Sue Gladstone. Owner, F. W. Samuel.

Columbia's Girl, black and white setter bitch, by Cincinnatus Pride—Columbia. Owner, C. P. Mingst.

Sabine's Rip, black and white pointer dog, by Young Riprap—Mother Sabine. Owner, Jesse Fletcher.

Tony Von Puhl, liver and white pointer dog, by Lad of Rush—Pontone. Owner, W. F. Booker, Jr.

Phyllis, black, white and tan setter bitch. Owner, A. O. Brand.

Lady Maude Mannering, lemon and white English setter bitch, by Rodfield—Extasy. Owner, Boyle G. Boyle.

Hickory Nut Gladstone, black, white and ticked setter dog, by Hickory Gladstone—Melba Rod. Owner, Alanson Trigg.

Lady Glasgow, black, white and tan setter bitch, by Rodfield—Paul's Daughter. Owner, Cook & Trigg.

Lottie Rodfield, black, white and tan setter bitch, by Rodfield—Lottie Loraine. Owner, Ed Coffman.

Oakaw Valley Pride, black and white setter dog, by Cheifin Pride—Ruth T. Etol. Owner, Dr. N. B. Pautler.

Danforth's Nick, black and white dog, by Sport's Gath—King's Ruby. Owner, A. H. Danforth.

Diomed, black, white and tan setter dog, by Rodfield—Susie. Owner, H. C. Nall.

Sister's Babe, black, white and tan setter bitch, by Hursebourne Zip—Little Sister. Owners, Smyser & Richards.

Ortiz King, black, white and tan setter dog, by Lady's Count Gladstone—Ortiz Vic's Vic. Owners, Guthrie & Criswell.

Miss Rodfield, black, white and tan setter bitch, by Ch. Rodfield—Bessie Sharp. Owners, Guthrie & Criswell.

Ortiz Daisy, black and white ticked pointer bitch, by Young Riprap—Young Daisy. Owners, Guthrie & Criswell.

Perciful Jingo, orange and white pointer dog, by Jingo's Light—Phil. Owner, W. R. Terry.

Pretti Sing, black, white and tan setter bitch, by Tony Boy—Nellie C. Owner, W. A. Hutchen.

Olathe, black, white and tan setter dog, by Chevalier—Dan's Princess. Owner, Dr. C. I. Shoop.

Alpine Lad, lemon and white pointer dog, by Lad of Jingo—Fanny Flash. Owner, Charles Proctor.

MAGNATES FINISH THEIR BUSINESS

M. R. Killilea and Fred C. Gross Will Operate the St. Louis Club

IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Question of Ownership and Transfer of the Franchise Occupies the Greater Portion of the Day.

DINEEN WILL GO TO BOSTON.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—M. R. Killilea and Fred C. Gross will control the St. Louis club of the American League. Henry Killilea, who held the majority stock in the Milwaukee club, disposed of his interest to these two and the formal transfer of the franchise was announced to-night, when the league adjourned to meet March 6 at Detroit for the schedule meeting. The price paid Henry Killilea for his stock was not announced.

This question occupied the greater part of to-day's session, which began at noon to-day and continued with two recesses until 10:30 o'clock to-night.

Besides discussing the various phases of the St. Louis question the league took a firm stand on the question of betting on the result of the games by spectators. This was reported to have grown almost to a practice in some cities, notably Boston. At the close of the meeting President Johnson announced that every effort would be made to suppress the evil, and that spectators caught in the act would be led to the gates, their money refunded and their absence thereafter solicited.

President Johnson admitted that he had received a letter from Manager Collins, of Boston, asking that Pitcher Dineen's name be taken from the blacklist. Johnson said he was willing to do so, and that if Collins wanted Dineen he would be free to sign.

He explained his action by stating that he had the highest regard for Collins, who had been offered a large salary by the Boston National League club to jump his American League contract, but had remained steadfast. Therefore, Johnson argued that he was entitled to consideration, and as Boston was the club from which Dineen jumped back to the National League, he was willing to forgive him if Collins did.

It is understood that Baltimore has offered Boston the choice of either Nops or Foreman gratis.

Managers Mack and McAleer were in conference the greater part of the afternoon, and a trade seemed likely, but nothing was accomplished. It is said the two managers agreed upon what players to go after and divided the list.

While the regular season will open April 23, Baltimore will probably begin the 1902 baseball year at Boston April 19, which is Patriots' Day.

Comiskey stated positively to-day that he had signed a third baseman for the coming season, but declined to give the name.

The excuse of Heidrick and Wallace for their desertion of Comiskey last year became known to-day. They asserted that Griffith was to keep the matter a secret, as, at the time Heidrick signed a regular contract and Wallace an option, such action was contrary to the rules of the Players' Association. Accordingly the pledge of secrecy was imposed. The story became known and both men repudiated their Chicago alliance. Efforts were made to patch up the affair by shifting them to other American League cities, but Comiskey is said to have stood for a fulfillment of his option and contract.

The statement by one of the managers of the Boston National League team that they would go out after all American League players if Dineen were taken from the Boston National League Club was treated as a joke by a majority of the magnates.

The Big Billiard Tournament.

New York, Dec. 3.—Two matches were played in the international billiard tournament in the Madison Square Garden concert hall this afternoon and evening. Despite the rain and snowstorm there was a fair attendance, a great many women being among the spectators. In the afternoon George Sutton, of Chicago, defeated Leonard Howison, of Canada, by a score of 400 to 237. In the evening Geo. F. Slosson, of this city, met Ora C. Morningstar, of Rochester, Ind., and ran out his 400 points while Morningstar was making 165. Morningstar had a good deal of hard luck throughout the game, the balls rolling badly for him in nearly every instance.

Slosson was very nervous in the early part of the game, but as he gradually gained a commanding lead he regained his usual composure, and treated the audience to some of the finest billiard play ever witnessed. Morningstar's high runs were 21, 19, 14, 13, an average of 4 9-39. Slosson's high runs were 45, 38, 35, 32, 30, an average of 10 10-39.

To-morrow Morningstar will play Barutel in the afternoon, and at night Jacob Schaefer, of Chicago, will play the Canadian, Howison.

The afternoon game was between Leonard Howison, of Brookville, Canada, and Gen. Sutton, of Chicago, who was beaten in the opening game last night by Louis Barutel, the French expert. Howison was in very poor form throughout the entire game, and he claimed that the white ball which he had chosen was imperfect. Sutton had the very same complaint to make of the white ball he chose in the opening game yesterday. Howison's best effort was 32 points, while Sutton, with some beautiful all-round play, went twice above the forty mark, and he won out with a score of 400 to Howison's 237, making an average of a little better than 10.

Operation On Football Player.

A special from Franklin, Ind., says: A surgical operation was yesterday performed on Harry H. Paskins, at his father's home, west of this city, and parts of the frontal bone, found to be diseased, were removed. The patient is in an alarming condition. Paskins is a Franklin College student, and was a leader in all departments of college life. Had his health permitted he would have graduated this year. His condition is due to a kick received in a football game last year, the blow striking him over the eye. Trouble developed in the eye and continued treatment failed to give relief. Two operations have been performed. Paskins is a popular young man, and a son of Harrison Paskins, a leading Hensley township farmer.

Sharkey Posts a Forfeit.

New York, Dec. 2.—Tom Sharkey posted a forfeit of $2,500 to-day with a challenge to Jeffries to fight for the championship. Sharkey also posted $2,500 on behalf of Dave Sullivan to bring about a match with Young Corbett.

The Board of Appeals.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association met here to-day, but when it adjourned late to-night only a small portion of the 140 cases on the calendar had been passed on, and another meeting will be held to-morrow. None of the cases decided was of special interest. The members present at the meeting were W. P. Ijams, president, Terre Haute; E. C. Lewis, vice president, and J. H. Steiner, secretary and treasurer, Chicago; N. J. Coleman, St. Louis; J. W. Fleming, Columbus; T. H. Gill, Milwaukee, and F. J. Morgan, Detroit.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL VALLEY ROUTE

California

Pullman Excursion Sleepers through from Louisville without change.

Information and Tickets at Southeast Corner Fourth and Market.

ADJ. GEN. MURRAY RETURNS TO MADISONVILLE.

Says Mining Situation Is Improving—Troops Are To Remain.

Adjt. Gen. D. R. Murray was at Seelbach's Hotel last night on his way to Madisonville after a visit to Frankfort, where he held a consultation with Gov. Beckham. Gen. Murray declined to discuss the nature of the conference he had with the Governor, but from what he told a reporter for the Courier-Journal it is to be inferred that the troops will remain at Madisonville until the situation assumes a normal condition.

Gen. Murray has been in constant communication with the officers since he left Madisonville, and no trouble of any kind has been reported between the union and nonunion men. He is inclined to believe that the situation is improving daily.

REISS PRESIDENT.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS.

Will Celebrate Jackson Day With Big Banquet At Galt House—List of Speakers.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club was held last night and officers for the coming year were elected. Arrangements for a big celebration on Jackson Day, Janunry 9, were also made. The newly elected officers of the club are: President, Ed. J. Reiss; first vice president, Robert J. Hagan; second vice president, W. J. Semonin; third vice president, William Bosler, recording secretary, John H. Cowles; corresponding secretary, P. G. Heffernan; assistant secretary, C. C. Roe; treasurer, Emmett Slattery; sergeant-at-arms, M. J. Foley.



ED. J. REISS.

On the motion of J. M. Chatterson, a committee was appointed to revise the constitution. The members of the committee were named by President Reiss and are as follows: J. M. Chatterson, H. P. McDonald, C. C. Roe, R. J. Hagan and Keller Williamson.

By a unanimous vote the club decided to celebrate Jackson Day by giving a big banquet at the Galt House. Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago; Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland; Mr. Henry Watterson and Gov. Beckham will be invited to be the speakers.

C. C. Roe, John H. Cowles and John H. DeWitt were appointed a committee to make all arrangements for the banquet.

New Colored Cemetery.

Fifteen acres of land between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets, and running from Broadway to Chestnut, was sold yesterday by McDonald & Son, the real estate agents, to the Union Cemetery Association for $20,000. The property belonged to the Heck estate, and it is said to be the intention of the purchasers to convert it into a colored cemetery.

RIVER AND WEATHER

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West from Greenwich.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation during the twenty-four hours ended December 3, at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Tem.	Pre.	Stations.	Tem.	Pre.
New York	38	.62	Cincinnati	34	.12
Pittsburg	34	.3	Indianapolis	36	.00
Washington	46	1.82	Chicago	30	.02
Charlotte	58	.16	Chattanooga	52	.57
Atlanta	52	T	Davenport	30	T
Jacksonville	68	.02	Marquette	20	.42
Montgomery	54	.16	St. Paul	22	.07
New Orleans	58	.00	Bismarck	26	T
Galveston	62	.00	North Platte	30	.00
Cor's Christi	68	.00	Omaha	28	.00
Palestine	62	.00	Kansas City	34	.00
Vicksburg	48	.42	Dodge City	36	.00
Little Rock	42	.0	Oklahoma	46	.00
Memphis	40	.02	Amarillo	50	.00
Nashville	42	.06	Abilene	64	.00
Cairo	40	T	El Paso	70	.00
St. Louis	38	T			

T—Trace of rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Dec. 3, 1901.

	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	29.930	30.160
Temperature	39	35
Dewpoint	38	30
Humidity	94	82
Wind direction	N	N
Wind velocity	14	8
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, Dec. 3, 1901.

Maximum temperature	39
Minimum temperature	35
Mean temperature	37
Normal temperature	42
Departure for day	—5
Departure for month	+17
Departure since March 1	+162
Prevailing winds	N
Mean barometer	30.040
Mean relative humidity	88
Character of day	Cloudy
Total precipitation	.13
Normal precipitation	.13
Departure for day	.00
Departure for month	.00
Departure since March 1	—10.48

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

City of Cincinnati, from and to Cincinnati....Big Kanawha, from and to Carrollton....Tell City, to Evansville....Coal City, from and to Pittsburg....E. T. Slider and tow, from Cincinnati.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

City of Louisville, Capt. Brennan, for Cincinnati at 5 p. m....Big Kanawha, Capt. Dugan, for Carrollton at 4 p. m....Morning Star, Capt. Ryan, for Tell City, Rockport, Owensboro, Evansville and all way landings at 4 p. m....Bellevue, Capt. Green, for Derby and the lower coast landings at 9 a. m.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was rising slowly last evening, with 7 feet 7 inches in the canal, 5 feet 5 inches on the falls, and 12 feet 6 inches at the foot of the locks. Business very good. Weather cloudy, threatening snow.

DRIFTWOOD.

The Golden Gate has entered the Kentucky river trade as a "go-as-you-please" packet. Capt. Jim Peel is in command. ....The Sunshine leaves for Cairo, Hickman, Columbus and Memphis to-morrow morning. She's a good one....The Morning Star goes to Evansville and way landings this afternoon....The Falls City for Valley View Friday....The big sidewheel Cincinnati palaces, the City of Louisville and City of Cincinnati, are now making railroad time and carrying lots of freight and crowds of people. They connect at Cincinnati with the Pittsburg and upper Ohio river packets....The little gasoline boat Nash has gone down the river to look for something to do.... Old-time weather and rise prophets at Pittsburg are predicting an early and substantial rise in the upper Ohio. There is much snow up both valleys....The "Ireland Quinn," as the negro roustabouts call the Island Queen, leaves for New Orleans next month to make excursion trips during February and March of next year....The barge sunk by the tug McDougall below Memphis will be a total loss....The cabin of the New South has been repainted, and the boat looks as handsome as ever and is as good as new. ....The Tell City, looking very handsome, left for Evansville yesterday afternoon with a good trip....The rain of Monday extended all along the Ohio valley from the head of the Ohio to the mouth.... The Barrett Line towboat, T. H. Davis, is loading two big model barges at Arkansas City with 2,500,000 feet of lumber, to be delivered to the Illinois Central railroad at Cairo. This is the largest shipment of lumber on record, and the Illinois Central will be able to handle it upon its arrival there....The Coal City sunk two barges at Sand creek coming down....The Harvester left Cairo yesterday for this city and Pittsburg....The pumps broke, and the Speed went down again, but it is said she will be raised. ....John Peace is one of the pilots to Cairo on the J. B. Finley and tow....The E. T. Slider arrived from Cincinnati with a tow for New Albany yesterday....The Barrett Line towboat Beaver is at Cairo with an immense tow of lumber for this city and Cincinnati, and will start up as soon as the rise reaches there....Capt. W. C. Jutte, who attempted suicide at Atlantic City last Sunday, will recover. He is at the city hospital at that place with a lacerated skull, where a bullet plowed through the scalp. Capt. Jutte's act was a surprise. He is a millionaire, but recently had trouble at New Cumberland, W. Va., where he was indicted for forgery as a result of a deal over some bridge stock. Members of his family say he is in a state of nervous collapse, due to insomnia, and while temporarily insane shot himself....Capt. Ed. J. Howard and Capt. C. C. Fuller returned from Cincinnati yesterday....Capt. Ed. Howard will launch the new Natchez and Vicksburg packet Saturday. She is to be a fine one....The big towboat J. B. Finley will leave for Cairo to-day with a tow of rails and coals The Jim Wood and Harry Brown will also take a tow each to Cairo and return with empties.... It was windy and rough on the river yesterday, and towboats made poor headway....The Coal City and tow arrived from Pittsburg yesterday. She went back with empties....It is said that the hull of the sunk towboat Fred. Hartweg is split from stem to stern and there is no hope of raising her....The rise is about all here....The Jim Wood, Harry Brown and Pacific were due down last night.... The J. B. Finley's pilots are John Pearce and Charles Nadal....Capt. John Moren, of Pittsburg, is in the city.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Unless cold weather sets in the rivers will rise several feet on account of the rains of the past two days. The marks at Davis Island dam to-night were 6.4 feet and rising. The change of the rain to snow and the predictions for cold weather led the rivermen to fear that the rise will be checked before a barge stage is reached. Should the rise not materialize there will be sufficient water for many of the towboats now at Cincinnati and Louisville to return with empties. If a barge stage is reached all of the coal companies will make shipments, as there is considerable loaded coal in the harbor. The steel hull towboat, built for the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, will be launched Thursday from the yards of the Dubuque iron works at Dubuque, Ia. Capt. Peter Sprague, of this city, who has had charge of the construction, left last night to witness the launching.

Wheeling, Dec. 3.—River 7.4 feet, rising. Cloudy and cold. Departed: Queen City, Pittsburg, 2 a. m.; Keystone State, Cincinnati, 8 a. m.; H. K. Bedford, Parkersburg, 11 a. m.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The river marks 14.3 feet at 6 p. m. Weather continues cloudy, threatening and growing colder. The packets in and out on good time. The Sam Brown, Enterprise, Gleaner, Henry Debus, Tom Rees, Ed Roberts, Florence Marmet and John Mackay arrived to-day from above with tows of coal. The Mackay and the Debus had Kanawha coal in tow. The Sam Brown and Gleaner took their tows to Louisville. The Ed Roberts goes to Louisville also. The Alice Brown left this morning for Pittsburg with an empty tow. The E. R. Andrews left early this morning for Kanawha with eighteen empties. The H. F. Frisbie is out on the Queen City marine ways. She will receive an overhauling, after which she will return to the lower river. The Mary Steward arrived with timber. The Courier has been repaired and will leave on her first trip to-night in the Pomeroy trade. The Calderwood arriver from Louisville and leaves to-morrow for Kanawha river. The Val. P. Collins departed for Kentucky river at 3 p. m.

Madison, Ind., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—River 13 feet, falling slowly. The Exporter put off fifteen barges of coal at this port and returned for Pittsburg with twenty-five empties. The Big Kanawha and Indiana down. The Hattie Brown and Cincinnati up. The Golden Gate broke her wheel and laid up here for repairs. Fair and cold.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—River 2.6 feet and stationary. Weather cold and cloudy. The Bob Dudley, from Evansville, arrived and departed on her return to-day. The Chraleston departed for the Tennessee river at 5 p. m. The Clyde arrived this morning from the Tennessee river, and departs on her return trip to-morrow.

Evansville, Dec. 3.—River 5 feet and rising. Weather clear and colder.

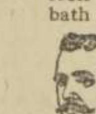
Cairo, Dec. 3.—River 3.8 feet. Cloudy and cold.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—River 3.7 feet and falling. Arrived and departed: Rees Lee, Memphis. Weather clear and cold.

Memphis, Dec. 3.—River .1 foot, rising. Cloudy and cold.

For Baby's Sake

Baby never looks sweeter nor feels better than fresh from its bath with



Woodbury's Facial Soap

Medicated and antiseptic, it soothes and heals the tender skin, giving quick relief from itching of hives, rash, chafes and all irritations.

Woodbury's Facial Cream cures chapped faces and hands.

Sold by dealers everywhere, 25 cts. each. Booklet free, or with sample cake of soap and tube of cream mailed for 5c stamps or coin.

Andrew Jergens & Co., Sole Agts., Dept. 11 Cincinnati, O.

BABY'S VOICE

Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the picture of mother and babe, angels smile at and commend the thoughts and aspirations of the mother bending over the cradle. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so full of danger and suffering that she looks forward to the hour when she shall feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear. Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend, a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughens and renders pliable all the parts, and assists nature in its sublime work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this great crisis in perfect safety and without pain. Sold at $1.00 per bottle by druggists. Our book of priceless value to all women sent free. Address BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

FURNITURE.



Sideway, General Utility and Bedside

Tables

Suitable for all purposes a table can be put to, and the only table that can be used to serve a meal in bed

Sold Exclusively By

Bennett Bros. Co.

W. H. EUDY, Mgr. 646-648 FOURTH AVE.

AUCTION SALES.

By BUCHANAN & SON.

Fine Dwelling At Auction!

E. N. MAXWELL'S, N. W. Cor. 2d and York, Wednesday Afternoon, December 4, At 3 O'clock Sharp,

We sell the beautiful 2-story brick dwelling of 11 rooms, in elegant order within and without, at public auction, on the premises, n. w. cor. Second and York sts. Sale without reserve to the highest bidder. Be on hand promptly, as the property will not be withdrawn. Lot 66x200 feet. Terms liberal and made known at sale. Come and look through the house at any convenient hour.

BUCHANAN & SON, Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S THEATER, MON., TUES. and WED., Mat. Wednesday December 9-10-11

ROSE CECILIA SHAY

ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.

ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE.

Double Cast Principals. Grand Chorus. Own Special Orchestra.

Producing Complete With All Scenery and Accessories.

MONDAY..............TROVATORE
TUESDAY....................FAUST
WEDNESDAY MATINEE ...CARMEN
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DOUBLE BILL PAGLIACCI and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

Prices 50c to $1.50. Matinee prices 25c to $1. Seats on sale Thursday a. m. 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S MR. CRESTON CLARKE

Presents David Garrick at the matinee to-day. Don Caesar de Bazan to-night. Prices: Mat., balcony, 25c; lower floor 50c and 75c. Night, 25c to $1.50. Next—WM. H. CRANE.

AUDITORIUM—TO-DAY...2:15 NIGHT...8:15

HENRIETTA CROSMAN IN MISTRESS NELL

Prices 25c to $1.50. Now on sale.

TEMPLE THEATER Every Afternoon and Night. MAT. 10, 15, 25; NIGHT 15, 25, 35, 50c.

MEFFERT STOCK CO.

INCOG Whatever You Do Don't Miss It.

KITTY MITCHELL, BUDD BROS.

Mat. Thur. & Sat. 10c 15c 25c AVENUE Every Night. 15c 25c 50c

Great Scenic Production—Lost in the Desert. A Carload of Elaborate Scenery; A Troup of Bedouin Acrobats; A Cast of Selected Players; A Stud of Thoroughbred Race Horses; The Marvelous Ride For Life.

Next Week—The Volunteer Organist.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sales By STUCKY, QUEST & CO.,

513 W. Main Street.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, at 9:30 a. m., a large stock of BOOTS AND SHOES of all grades and styles, including some Men's and Ladies' Fine Custom-made Goods, Jobs, etc.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5, at 9:30 a. m., a splendid assortment of CLOTHING. Large assortment of Men's Fine and Medium OVERCOATS, Youths' Overcoats, great variety of Men's Fine and Medium Suits, Youths' Suits, Children's Suits, Men's Cassimere and Corduroy Pants, Youths' Pants, Knee Pants, Coats and Vests, etc. Also HATS, CAPS and Furnishing Goods. New goods arriving daily.

TERMS CASH.

STUCKY, QUEST & CO., Auctioneers.

TROUSERS Made To Order $3.00 TO $3.50

Samples and Blank Measurements—FREE.

NATIONAL PANTS CO., P. O. Box 108. St. Louis, Mo.

Classified Advertisements,

Such as "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "FOR RENT," etc., that are published in the Courier-Journal, hereafter, on any day

EXCEPT SUNDAY

will be published the same day in

The Times Free of Charge.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Rates 12 1-2 cents a line; nothing taken for less than 30 cents. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Salesmen on salary, salary and commission, or commission solely; exclusive territory given. MAGNOLIA BOILER COMPOUND CO., office Pike bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED — LIVE SALESMAN IN EVERY COUNTY—State experience and salary expected. ROBINSON CO., Toledo, O.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Rates 12 1-2 cents a line; nothing taken for less than 30 cents. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Girls, pants hands; experienced on power machine; best wages paid to first-class hands. MARCUS BROS., 12 East Pearl st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Ladies to do writing in their homes; $20 per month guaranteed; send self-addressed stamped envelope. MRS. M. A. KENDRICK, Rock Hill, S. C.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

Rates 12 1-2 cents a line; nothing taken for less than 30 cents. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Situation as clerk in crockery and housefurnishing department; ten years' experience as salesman; also good window dresser and A1 china packer. Address X 18, this office.

WANTED—Situation as night and Sunday clerk to an undertaker; salary a secondary consideration. Address W 15, this office.

LOST.

Rates 12 1-2 cents a line; nothing taken for less than 30 cents. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

LOST—Black ostrich feather boa, between Moses & Nicholls and Third and Breckinridge. Return to Moses & Nicholls, and receive reward.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 12 1-2 cents a line; nothing taken for less than 30 cents. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—

We take pleasure in informing you that the Louisville branch of the National Credit and Trust Co. is prepared to lend you any amount of money, from one to one thousand dollars, on salaries, household furniture, fixtures, real estate, wagons, pensions, pianos, insurance, or any good security at fair and just interest, and requires no other guarantee than your personal note without indorsement.

Your transaction with the company will be absolutely private and especially adapted to business men, employes, workingmen and housekeepers, who do not want their private matters disclosed.

Loans will be made on from one month to two years' time, and can be paid in payments to suit your means and circumstances.

If you owe any loan company, furniture house, rent or bills of any kind, we will advance you the money to pay them—and more, if needed. It is better to owe one than many.

It will not be necessary to deal with loan companies, as the National Credit and Trust Co. will handle furniture loans at a much lesser rate and give you the advantage that only a large banking institution can extend to its patrons.

We cannot explain here the full details of the especially low rates we have to offer you, but we would be pleased to have you call, that we might make your acquaintance and allow you to inspect our method of doing business, that you may know where to obtain money at a low rate whenever you need it.

We can make you as large a loan as you want at once; no delay.

Applications for small amounts are attended to in the same manner and with the same promptness as the large ones.

NATIONAL CREDIT AND TRUST CO.

Rooms 3 and 4 Norton Bldg.,

358 Fourth avenue.

P. S.—Private entrance 411 W. Jefferson street.

We are in a position to lend you money on your salary with more promptness and at less cost than any other firm in the city.

WANTED—

DO YOU WANT XMAS MONEY?

$10, $20, $30, $40, $50, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100?

SALARY LOANS ON PLAIN NOTES.

NO mortgage; NO indorser; NO publicity. Every $1 paid off reduces cost. Relatives, friend or employer need never know about loans. GUARANTEE lowest rates in town. Thousands are borrowing in this way.

WHY NOT YOU? You will be mightily pleased with our way of extending credit. Take an hour to-day and allow us to explain terms; in private offices. We are plain people, doing business in a quiet, careful way that must please.

LOUISVILLE CREDIT CO., 515 Fourth, room 12 Courier-Journal bldg. Room 12 is at head of first stairs.

WANTED—COTTAGE PROPERTY—We have a number of purchasers for desirable cottage property; if you have anything of that kind and will give us a selling price we can furnish you a quick buyer. WALTER S. ADAMS & CO., 508 Columbia, Fourth and Main.

WANTED—Money to all honest people on any form of security; easy terms and courteous treatment. EMPLOYES' SUPPLY CO., Room 1 Courier-Journal Office Building, 515 Fourth ave., Tel. 3928—Y.

WANTED—L. COMINGOR, P-U-B-L-I-C A-C-C-O-U-N-T-A-N-T, 420 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky. 'Phones—Day, 2808—Y; at night, 2879. Bank and Corporate Examinations.

WANTED—Louisville College of Dentistry, Brook and Broadway, offers free dental services of all kinds to those deserving service. Hours 12 to 6 p. m. Come early.

WANTED—Life insurance policies bought for cash or loaned on at low rates. W. S. PARKER, Expert Accountant, 425 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—BUSINESS BOOKS adjusted; small cost. W. H. TRUMAN, Accountant, 170 Fourth.

WANTED—High-grade upright or concert grand piano. E. M. SMITH, Station A, city.

WANTED—Lace curtains laundered 20c pair. Mammoth Laundry, 1043½ Third. Tel. 3539.

WANTED—AGENTS.

Rates 12 1-2 cents a line; nothing taken for less than 30 cents. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Profitable work offered agents in every town to secure subscriptions to THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. We want agents who will work thoroughly and with business system to cover each section with our illustrated little booklets and other advertising matter, and to look sharply after renewals from old subscribers. The pay is first-rate, and at the end of the season $20,000 will be given the best workers as extra prizes for good work. How well some of our agents have succeeded is told in a little booklet we would like to send you—portraits of some of our best agents, with the story of how they made it pay. THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Lady or gentleman agents; Christmas goods; big money to right parties; small towns generally best territory. Address W 12, this office.

WANTED—Portraits to agents; special inducements; best work; lowest prices; sample free. ATLAS ART, 85 S. Center ave., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 12 1-2 cents a line; nothing taken for less than 30 cents. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Are you dissatisfied with your work? Our free booklet, "Are Your Hands Tied?" tells how we have qualified thousands in spare time for salaried positions in more congenial and profitable lines of work. Write INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, box 1634, Scranton, Pa., or call day or evening at the Louisville office, 436 W. Jefferson st.

WANTED—Old and reliable firm wants business manager at Louisville; salary $1,800 yearly; $750 cash and satisfactory references required; commercial references furnished; position permanent. Address Post-office Box 281, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—THE NATIONAL FOUNDERS' ASSOCIATION will pay at least $4.75 per day for a few good machinery floor moiders, to work in Chicago, Ill. Permanent employment and no trouble. Address Box 410, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Gentlemen and ladies having leisure can earn a dollar a day by congenial work at home or in an office. For particulars address MR. L. LIVINGSTON, Station E, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Shipping clerk, drivers, bartender, officeman, janitor, stenographer, watchman, clerks, collector, engineer. Apply HOME EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 218 W. Jefferson st.

WANTED — Railroad switchmen; good, sober, industrious men; good pay and steady work; transportation to destination. Call at Seventh-ave. Hotel. E. C. FILKINS.

WANTED—5,000 PEOPLE to work; meet employers at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Fifth and Jefferson sts. See Dr. Miller, Supt. Established 42 years.

WANTED—Quick money for men with small capital. No experience required. Worth $5,000 yearly. Particulars free. Answer quick. FYROZONE CO., 29 Star Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Everywhere; hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. SUN ADVERTISING BUREAU, Chicago.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING by scientific method; simple, practical; worth ten times its cost. W. H. TRUMAN, Accountant, 170 Fourth.

WANTED—Carriage painters, trimmers and gear mounters. Address BROWN CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, O.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Rates 12 1-2 cents a line; nothing taken for less than 30 cents. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—FLAT—942 W. Market st., third floor; water and gas; in good condition; rental $12 per month, with water. THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Fifth and Market.

FOR RENT—STORE—2008 W. Market st., 2-story brick, 3 rooms on second floor; good retail locality; rental $16. THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Fifth and Market.

FOR RENT—STOREROOMS — 940-942 W. Market, two fine stores, recently built; excellent show windows and entrances; can be rented together or separately; low rental to good party. THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Fifth and Market.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—662 W. Jefferson, nice, large, attractive room, in good locality; no other vacant store on square; rental $20 per month. THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Fifth and Market.

FOR RENT—1014 Second st., near Breckinridge, brick dwelling of 6 rooms, with bath, in good condition; rental $22.50. THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Fifth and Market.

FOR RENT—1139 First st., near Breckinridge, 8-room residence, with gas, bath and water; excellent locality; rental $30. THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Fifth and Market.

FOR RENT—New brick cottage of 4 rooms, with bath, water and gas, 3519 Third, near P st.; rental $16. THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Fifth and Market.

FOR RENT—2509 W. Jefferson st., 5-room brick dwelling, with bath; fine large stable with rooms above; all in good order; rent $12.50. THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Fifth and Market.

FOR RENT—The handsome residence of Mr. John Doerhoefer, located on the Chestnut-street boulevard, near Shawnee Park; the house has 12 rooms, with large reception hall, bathroom, pantries, closets and every modern convenience; beautiful interior finish and decorations; large grounds and fine stables; can be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Fifth and Market.

FOR RENT—Large residence, in good locality, 605 E. Chestnut st., 10 rooms, hall, bath, all conveniences; rental $25 per mo. THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Fifth and Market.

FOR RENT—A number of stores, shops, cottages, etc., in various parts of the city at very low rentals. Call to see list in Real Estate Department. THE LOUISVILLE TRUST CO., Fifth and Market.

FOR RENT—SECOND-ST. RESIDENCE —No. 1212, bet. St. Catherine and Oak sts.; this is a good brick residence of 9 rooms, with all conveniences; will be vacated about November 1; rent $37.50 per month. FIDELITY TRUST AND SAFETY VAULT CO., 206 to 210 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—A splendid storeroom at 632 Fourth st., in one of the best business blocks in the city. Apply to FIDELITY TRUST AND SAFETY VAULT CO., 206 to 210 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—521 W. Chestnut st., Casseday Terrace; superior location, roomy, new plumbing, natural gas. R. H. BLAIN, 811 Columbia building.

FOR RENT—Furnished house for winter; water and gas; modern; $10 month; Grand boulevard. 334 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Dwelling of 8 rooms, bath, etc., 319 E. Walnut st. W. S. MILLER, 18 Louisville Trust Co. bldg.

FOR RENT—ROOMS AND FLATS.

Rates 12 1-2 cents a line; nothing taken for less than 30 cents. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, without board; best neighborhood; references exchanged. Address X 19, this office.

FOR RENT—Comfortable rooms on Eighteenth st., near Maple; 2 for $4. Apply to KINKEAD, 1113 W. Walnut.

FOR RENT—Elegant rooms, single or en suite; private residence; 1218 Fourth st. Also brick stable in rear.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, without board; references exchanged. Apply at 1123 Thirteenth st.

FOR RENT—FLAT—One of the choicest apartments in Rossmore. Apply to A. J. ROSS.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 12 1-2 cents a line; nothing taken for less than 30 cents. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—The best stand in this city. Established 1878. CASH trade of $75,000 per year, with small expenses. Investigate immediately, as I am going to Colorado to stay. This is a rare chance to get a good, paying business for a song. The houses will be sold without the stock if desired. Step right into a good thing, as everything is ready, or will be ready December 1. Our Christmas trade is something worth having. J. W. SAWYER, 356 and 358 E. Market.

FOR SALE—Saloon and barrel-house, in a colored district, doing an elegant business; this can be bought at a great bargain; good reasons for selling. Come and get location and price. ROTHENBURGER & TURNER, 429 W. Jefferson.

FOR SALE—Grocery and meat store fixtures, scales, trucks, blocks, counters, shelving, coffee mill, 2 iron safes, typewriter, letter press, mimeograph, phonograph, tools, etc. J. W. SAWYER, 354, 356, 358 E. Market and Preston.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—Chandeliers, different sizes, for gas or for oil lamps, suitable for churches and halls; also bracket lights and a large lot of globes. Apply to or address MANAGER MUSIC HALL, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—8 lbs. good coffee, roasted, for $1 while it lasts; 10 lbs. wash soda, 10c; 8 lbs. lump starch, 25c; bacon, 9½c; tea, of fine quality, 40c. Closing our our grocery stock. J. W. SAWYER, 354 Market and Preston.

FOR SALE—Coffee mill, ice box, ½ chest size tea cans, gas engine, pullies, shafting, hangers, etc. J. W. SAWYER, 356-358 Market and Preston.

FOR SALE—Printing press, 7x11, O. S. Gordon; 50 type cases, 1 mailing machine, etc. J. W. SAWYER, 356-358 Market and Preston.

FOR SALE—HORSE—Good traveler, works anywhere, $30. 2104 Fifteenth st.

FOR SALE—Barroom, 108 E. Green st., doing good business. Inquire night.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Rates 12 1-2 cents a line; nothing taken for less than 30 cents. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—Florida orange grove; 1,000 trees, bearing; 240 acres of land in tract, on beautiful lake, in Orange county; price $3,000. DR. S. H. GARVIN, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—An orange grove of 300 trees bearing; 40 acres of good land; will pay for itself in 4 years; price $2,500. J. W. SAMPLE, Bartow, Fla.

PERSONAL.

Rates 12 1-2 cents a line; nothing taken for less than 30 cents. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

PERSONAL—Dr. Edmondson's Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills cure suppressed menstruation; must not take during pregnancy, as mishap will follow; mail 50 cts. for trial box. Frank Edmondson & Bro., Manufacturing Chemists, 29 Broad st., Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL—Ladies, La Conte's Pennyroyal, Tansy and Cotton Root Pills positively relieve suppressed menses. Must not use during pregnancy; will cause mishap. By mail, $1. LA CONTE MED. CO., Richmond, Va.

PERSONAL—Ladies, $500 reward for a case of obstinate suppression, any cause, my monthly regulator fails to relieve; harmless, vegetable, safe, sure. DR. JACKSON R. CO., R. 847, 167 Dearborn st., Chicago.

For Chills and Fevers and all Malarial Fevers Wintersmith's Chill Tonic is the best. It has been used for thirty years.

STEAMBOATS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE and CITY OF CINCINNATI

FOR CINCINNATI

At 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Sunday at 9 a. m. Big Kanawha for Madison and Carrollton at 4 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Phone 141. C. C. FULLER, Supt.

LOUISVILLE AND EVANSVILLE MAIL CO.—For Owensboro, Evansville and way points. Steamers TARASCON, TELL CITY, MORNING STAR leave daily, except Sunday, 4 p. m. Wharfboat foot of Fourth ave. Telephone 495.

C. V. WILLIAMS, G. F. and P. A.

For Paducah, Cairo, Memphis, Pine Bluff, Vicksburg and points on Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, steamer SUNSHINE, Thursday, December 5, at 10 a. m., from foot of Third street. 'Phone 141.

C. C. FULLER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

L., A. & P. V. ELECTRIC RY.—Cars leave Fifth and Green every half hour, on the hour and on the half hour, from 6 a. m. until 11:30 p. m.

Leave Anchorage at a quarter to and a quarter after the hour, from 6 a. m. until 10:45 p. m.

Single and round-trip tickets on sale at Buschemeyer's drug store, Fourth and Green; Fowler's drug store, Second and Green, and Simmes' drug store, Preston and Green.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.—Stations, Tenth and Broadway and First and Water streets.

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday. e Sunday only. a Stops at Fourth street.

From Tenth and Broadway Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	a* 3:15am	* 2:45am
Cincinnati and East	a* 8:30am	a* 1:10pm
Cincinnati and East	a* 1:00pm	a* 2:25pm
Cincinnati and East	a* 4:25pm	a*11:40am
Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis	* 9:30pm	* 8:30am
Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis	* 3:00am	* 2:30pm
Nashville and Atlanta	* 2:45pm	*12:45pm
Nashville and Chattanooga	* 8:10am	* 7:05pm
Bowling Green Accom	† 5:15pm	†10:25am
Middlesboro Mail	* 8:25am	* 4:55pm
Knoxville Express	* 8:30pm	* 6:30am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 4:10pm	† 8:40am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 7:40am	† 5:15pm

From First and Water-street Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	† 7:20am	† 7:05pm
Frankfort and Lexington	† 7:20am	†11:50am
Frankfort and Lexington	† 2:00pm	† 5:30pm
Frankfort Accom.	† 4:00pm	† 8:10am
Bloomfield Accom.	* 5:10pm	† 8:30am
Bloomfield Accom.	e 5:10pm	e 9:00am
Bloomfield Accom.	† 7:30am	† 5:00pm
Lagrange Accom.	† 6:10pm	† 7:55am
Lagrange Accom.	† 5:00pm	† 7:05pm
Lagrange Accom.	e 9:15am	e 7:10pm
Beard Accommodation	† 8:05am	†10:45am
Prospect Trains	† 6:20am	† 7:45am
	* 8:25am	*10:10am
	* 2:05pm	* 4:45pm
	† 4:20pm	† 6:15pm

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Union Depot, Seventh and river—Time-card effective November 24, 1901:

LOUISVILLE DIVISION.

No. 1, daily, 8 a. m., Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, Georgetown (except Sunday), Lexington, Burgin and all points South via Q. and C. Sleeper to Asheville, Harriman and Knoxville. Returning ar. 7:30 p. m.

No. 5, daily, 7:15 a. m., Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, Georgetown, Lexington and Burgin. Returning ar. 10:45 a. m.

No. 3, daily, 7:25 p. m., Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, Lexington and all points South. Sleeper to Birmingham via Chattanooga. Returning ar. 8:05 a. m.

No. 9, leaves Louisville at 4 p. m., Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, Georgetown, Lexington and Burgin. Returning ar. at 7 p. m.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

No. 4, daily, 9 a. m., Evansville and St. Louis. Lv. New Albany 9:20 a. m. Parlor and dining cars. Returning ar. 5:45 p. m.

No. 2, daily, 9 p. m., Evansville and St. Louis. Lv. New Albany 9:20 p. m. Sleeper to St. Louis. Returning ar. 7:20 a. m.

No. 10, daily, 6 p. m., Evansville. Returning ar. 12:15 p. m.

No. 4 connects with branch trains to Rockport and Cannelton.

B. AND O. S. W.—Union Depot, Seventh and river. Cincinnati and the East; St. Louis and the West:

No. 14, daily, 2:30 a. m., for Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Sleeper to Cincinnati.

No. 16, daily, 8:05 a. m., for Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Chair car and sleeper to Cincinnati.

No. 18, daily, 2 p. m., for Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

No. 20, daily, 5:45 p. m., for Cincinnati and points East and North, has Parlor Dining Car and Pullman Sleeper.

No. 16, 2:30 a. m.; No. 14, 8:05 a. m.; No. 44, 8:20 p. m., daily, for St. Louis, Springfield and the West. Sleepers to St. Louis.

Trains from East and West ar. 7:05 a. m., 11:52 a. m., 6:55 p. m. From East, 9:30 p. m., also.

BIG FOUR ROUTE (Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway)—Union Depot, Seventh and river:

Daily, except Sunday, 8 a. m., for Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Mattoon, St. Louis, Danville, Peoria, Lafayette, Chicago, Greensburg, Anderson, Alexandria, Wabash, Elkhart, Niles and Benton Harbor. Returning ar. 6:30 p. m.

Daily, 8 p. m., for Greensburg, Indianapolis, Peoria, Lafayette and Chicago. Sleeper to Chicago. Returning ar. 7:30 a. m.

FROM CINCINNATI.

No. 43, daily, 8:30 a. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Sleepers and dining cars.

No. 16, daily, 2:25 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Parlor cars and sleepers.

No. 18, daily, 6:30 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Sleepers and dining cars.

No. 28, daily, 9:30 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Sleepers.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY—Union Depot, Seventh and river. Schedule in effect March 1, 1901:

F. F. V. LIMITED, daily, 8.30 a. m., for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Sleeper to New York and dining car out of Louisville. Returning ar. 3 p. m.

WASHINGTON EXPRESS, daily, 6 p. m., for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Sleeper to Washington and dining car out of Louisville. Returning ar. 11 a. m.

LEXINGTON SHORT LINE trains daily, 8:30 a. m. and 6 p. m., for Shelbyville, Frankfort, Lexington, Winchester and Mt. Sterling. Returning ar. 8 p. m. and 11 a. m.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES—Louisville Union Station, Tenth and Broadway. Leaving time is given for Tenth and Broadway Station. Trains leave Fourteenth and Main streets 14 minutes later.

*Daily except Sunday. All other trains daily. †Leave and arrive Fourteenth street only.

From Louisville to	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, local	†6:25am	†10:15am
Indianapolis and Chicago	8:20am	7:10pm
Indianapolis, local	*1:45pm	*9:45pm
Indianapolis, Pittsburg and east	4:00pm	11:30am
Indianapolis and Chicago	8:30pm	7:00am

EAST VIA L. & N. AND PENNSYLVANIA (from Tenth and Broadway Station only.)

From Louisville to	Leave.	Arrive.
Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington	1:00pm	11:40am
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Washington and New York	4:25pm	2:35pm
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, New York and Washington	8:15am	9:20pm

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Union Depot, Seventh and river:

No. 103, daily, 9:40 p. m., for Memphis and New Orleans. Sleepers dining and chair cars. Returning ar. 7:45 a. m.

No. 101, daily, 12:01 p. m., for Memphis and New Orleans. Sleeper and dining cars. Connection to and from Owensboro and Hopkinsville (excepting no Sunday service to Owensboro). Returning ar. 5:35 p. m.

No. 121, daily, 7:20 a. m., for Fulton, Paducah and intermediate points. Connection to and from Elizabethtown (except Sunday), Hodgenville (except Sunday), Evansville, Hendersono and Hopkinsville. Returning ar. 4:55 p. m.

No. 131, daily, 4:30 p. m., for Central City. Connection to Elizabethtown and Hodgenville, except on Sunday. Arriving 10 a. m.

Illinois Central trains afford connections for all points in Arkansas, Texas and the Southwest.

MONON ROUTE—Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Union Station, Tenth and Broadway:

No. 6, daily, 7:36 a. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. For French Lick also, except on Sunday. Parlor and dining cars. Returning ar. 7:09 p. m.

No. 8, daily, except Sunday, 2:23 p. m., for French Lick and Bloomington. Returning ar. 10:27 a. m.

No. 4, daily, 8:20 p. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Sleepers to Chicago. Returning ar. 7:45 a. m.

HENDERSON ROUTE—Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway—Union Depot, Seventh and river:

No. 41, daily, 7:45 a. m., for Owensboro, Henderson, Evansville and St. Louis. Connects for Fordsville, Hardinsburg and Falls-of-Rough. Returning ar. 7:45 p. m.

No. 43, daily, 4:15 p. m., for Owensboro, Henderson and Evansville. Connects for Fordsville, Hardinsburg and Falls-of-Rough. Returning ar. 12:15 p. m.

No. 45, 8:35 p. m., for Owensboro, Henderson, Evansville and St. Louis. Sleeper to St. Louis. Returning ar. 7:30 a. m.

LODGE NOTICE.

Lodges contemplating change of place of meeting are invited to inquire at Music Hall for open dates for lodge meetings.

ART GOODS.

ART SALE EXTRAORDINARY!

This sale was postponed yesterday on account of dark and inclement weather, as the pictures could not be seen to advantage. Weather permitting the sale of Pictures will begin at 10:30 o'clock this morning at 436 W. Jefferson St.

Courier-Journal.

Published Daily, Sunday and Semi-Weekly.

Office, Cor. Fourth Ave. and Green St., LOUISVILLE.

TWELVE PAGES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901

"Business."

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 3.—Wall street was bearish this morning, and the lowest prices recorded on this movement were made, especially in the transcontinental and Southern stocks. The President's message pleased the street greatly, and the market rallied, but sold off again on a fresh break in Copper, which got down to 71½. A rally began with Manhattan, and the closing was firm and with general net gains. Money was 3½@5 per cent. on call, with 4½ per cent. the ruling rate and closing. Sterling exchange was weak at $4.87¾@4.87½. Governments were steady, and railroad bonds irregular. Money was easy in London, Paris and Berlin.

Wheat was strong, but realizing lost the early advance, the closing being ⅛@¼c down. Corn opened easy, and advanced to ¾c up at the close. Oats followed corn, but provisions were easier, closing down 15@20c. Cotton was sharply advanced on the Government estimate.

Cattle in Chicago were steady. Hogs were 5@10c lower, and sheep weak to 10c lower.

The First Message.

If some one else had written Mr. Roosevelt's first message to Congress and Mr. Roosevelt had sat in judgment on it, he would have criticised it as unnecessarily long.

Elimination and condensation are hard tasks for a writer who is much in earnest and who is desirous of rising to the measure of a big opportunity. Mr. Roosevelt knows so much about many of the points which he discusses in his message and he has such positive opinions about all, that in his wish to define his own views fully and impressively he is needlessly expansive. His message could have been as comprehensive and more forcible if compressed in half the space which it now requires. In its style it is straightforward, vigorous, sincere. There is little or no straining after fine phrases or those pompous periods which so many have affected as essential to the literature of "statesmanship." Mr. Roosevelt writes in simple English, with aggressive directness, and leaves no doubt of his meaning, where he cares to disclose a meaning. He avoids the stilted dignity of conventional state papers, but he does not lack the dignity of honesty, earnestness and clearness.

One of the faults of the message, which had it been shunned would have shortened the document to its advantage, is the President's tendency to deal too much in academic truisms. He assumes too freely the attitude of a schoolmaster giving elementary instruction to the primary class. Most of what he says in this way will not be denied, and it could have been said in fewer words or omitted altogether.

There will be no quarrel with him, however, for his extended remarks on the subject of anarchy. He goes much farther than most of those who have expressed themselves officially on this subject, and it is to be hoped that his denunciation of this evil and his recommendations regarding it will spur Congress to remedy the defects in our existing laws and to stop at no halfway measures in the long-deferred purpose of eradicating this crime against society and the national life itself.

In his handling of the "trust" problem there is nothing to justify the fears with which corporate capital in some quarters seems to have awaited his message. He is not blind to the evils and encroachments possible and actual among combinations, but he is free from the demagogy which might with reason alarm inoffensive combinations. He recognizes the good which the "captains of industry" have wrought in the development of the country and the essential part which profitable capital and effective combinations have played in that great work and which they must continue to play. But he also recognizes their abuses, and it is to correct these that he advises Government intervention. His position is expressed in the phrase, "combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled."

The first essential in dealing with these combinations, he contends, is publicity, which is the only sure remedy that can be invoked. Public action with reference to them must be based on public knowledge of their affairs and methods. But he would do nothing in haste or hostility. "The ignorant or reckless agitator," he truly says, "has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the Government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies."

He regards the welfare of wage-workers as of more vital moment to the whole country than anything else, except the welfare of the farmers, and he suggests various details for protecting the laborers' interests. He puts in this paragraph a word of truth which too many labor "agitators" ignore or only partially comprehend:

"The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others."

He is not happy in his treatment of the tariff question. The business interests should not be disturbed at this time, he insists, by any general tariff changes. He favors reciprocity, so he says, but his definition of reciprocity is that it is the "handmaid of protection," and the only reciprocity which he seems to have in view is that by which we may get something for nothing—if there is any such reciprocity. He asks the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties negotiated under President McKinley, without himself expressing any opinion of them.

He favors some sort of ship subsidy; provision for a more elastic currency; reduction of revenues; amendment of the Interstate Commerce law; more effective forest protection; national irrigation; a stronger navy; a more efficient army; the isthmian canal and the new treaty with reference thereto; independence for Cuba; the thorough preparation of the Filipinos for self-government, and legislation for opening the Philippines to American industrial development. He is unambiguous in his support of civil service reform, and outspoken in his demand that it shall extend to the Philippines.

The City Tax Rate.

The tax levy ordinance is now being considered by the Mayor and the General Council. Intimations have been made that it may be necessary to advance the levy from $1.50, the present rate, to a figure somewhat in excess of that.

The Courier-Journal has no doubt that both the Mayor and the members of the Council will give this question very careful consideration before reaching a decision. Mr. Grainger has had long and large experience in municipal affairs, particularly with that part devoted to street improvements, and is a good judge of what is needed in further outlay. The members of the Board of Aldermen are also experienced men and large tax-payers. Many of them, like the Mayor, are engaged in manufacturing and other commercial pursuits besides being real estate owners. Hence there is no danger that they will take any steps that may be the worse for the interests of tax-payers in general. The presumption is that they will keep the levy as low as possible compatible with the real needs of the city and themselves.

We must say, on the other hand, that the arguments so far presented do not indicate the necessity for raising the rate more than a very small advance. We are unquestionably in need of more and larger sewers. Sanitary reasons demand them as well as the convenience of the citizens. The flooding of cellars at certain well known points in the city is too notorious to need particularizing. The same stories of devastation come after every heavy rainstorm. In the opinion of many the city is liable to damages for these periodical overflows. They are due in some cases to bad engineering, but in most instances to lack of sewer capacity. The present drainage system is altogether inadequate to the existing needs of the city, not to speak of what will be required by future generations.

The matter of sewer outlay, however, is one that calls for indirect taxation. It should be met by issues of bonds that could gradually be paid off and part of these burdens be thus shared by the future which would experience the benefit. A small issue was authorized last year, but it is inadequate to the requirements. With the matter laid properly before the people, we feel confident they would authorize another bond issue for this special work upon assurance that the money thus raised would be expended economically and wisely.

The matter of sewer taxation being relegated, for the most part, to the future, every effort should be made to maintain a tax rate that will invite capital, not drive it away. The moral effect of low taxes is very great, and by enhancing real estate and personalty values soon provides increased revenues. With strict economy on the part of the administration such important savings can be made, while at the same time giving efficient government, that there is no need of high taxes. The city has been brought steadily into a better position for years. People who recall the miserable streets we had when Mayor Jacob forced through the granite appropriations can best tell what has been accomplished since then. We have now better paved and cleaner streets than most cities, and the cost of these has been reduced every year. At the same time the tax rate has been brought down to reasonable figures through the increase of wealth, and particularly the bank and franchise taxes have provided an increased revenue. The same tendency to better things must be maintained, but the people's interests must be consulted. We feel sure this will be done.

The Measure of Protection.

In his message read in Congress yesterday President Roosevelt undertakes to lay down a measure of the amount of protection that should be extended to American industries. He says:

"Every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

"Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support."

In recent national campaigns we had a good deal of discussion of the measure of value. Lawyers also concern themselves constantly with the measure of damages for breach of contracts or other wrongs for which money compensation is claimed. But protectionists, especially those of the extreme school, have generally been reluctant to define the measure of protection to be extended to any particular industry. The rule in practice has been to extend to every set of men belonging to the elect whatever legislative favors they think they ought to have. On one former occasion, however, when the Republican party expected to be hard pressed in a national campaign, it did undertake to define the measure of protection which is indispensable. The national platform adopted at Minneapolis June 9, 1892, contained a declaration that "on all imports coming into competition with American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home." It will be observed that in his message the President has followed the doctrine laid down by his party in 1892.

If we accept as sincere the pretense that protection is chiefly for the benefit of the working people—and it is upon this pretense that the system has been maintained—the rule here laid down undoubtedly fixes the highest tariff rate that can consistently be adopted. To the extent that the tariff keeps up prices it permits the domestic employer to pay higher wages to his employes than he could pay without the tariff. Where the rule fails to work in practice is that it does not compel the employer to increase wages with the increase in the price of what the labor employed produces. The price of labor is regulated, not by the tariff, but by supply and demand, and even when the tariff increases the demand for labor it does not limit the supply, as it does the supply of the products of labor. On the contrary there is a continual addition to the supply of laborers by immigration upon which no tax is levied. Cheap goods are kept out by protective taxes, but cheap labor keeps coming in all the time. In spite of the law against the introduction of foreign laborers under contract it is pretty well understood that the unlawful importation of laborers is going on all the time.

But after having laid down this rule for the measure of protection that is requisite to keep up what they call "the American scale of wages," the Republicans have refused to be bound by it. It would be difficult to fix the average difference between wages here and abroad on all imported commodities, but it is known to be very much less than the average tariff rate on dutiable articles. The difference, of course, would vary with each commodity, and the rate on each would require to be fixed so as to cover this difference and no more. But it is perfectly well known that on a great many articles the tariff is more than the total labor cost of the domestic article. The average rate of duty on all dutiable articles imported is about 50 per cent., which is far more than the total labor cost of similar articles produced at home. And whenever there is a proposition to reduce existing duties, as by a reciprocity treaty, still leaving them far higher than is necessary to cover the difference of labor cost, there is a howl from the industry thus affected, to which the mass of the Republican leaders feel compelled to listen. This is shown by the opposition of the knit-goods makers to the French treaty, although Mr. Kasson figures out that it would still leave them 51.50 per cent. of protection. This is a very conservative estimate; on the basis of former importations and prices it would be much more. In any event it would be far more than the difference of labor cost.

The difference between the operation of the rule laid down by President Roosevelt and that followed in the framing of the Dingley Bill is easily shown. The President's measure of protection would relieve the domestic producer of every disadvantage arising from the higher labor cost of his products, if it is higher, but it would not enable him, by combination or otherwise, to extort as high prices as he may under existing laws. When he put up the price far above what the conditions justify imports of similar articles made abroad would begin to flow in and force the extortion to cease. In effect, therefore, the existing tariff is not one for protection merely, but a tariff for extortion, and even the friends of moderate protection are beginning to see this and to protest against it.

"The doctors," says a contemporary, "affirm that tight lacing sometimes entails grave consequences to the victim, though the doctors are guided more by a theory than by a practical knowledge of the effects of tight lacing." How easy it is to emit sounding solemnities. If injury from tight lacing is merely a matter of theory rather than of practical knowledge, then we might as well eliminate the word "knowledge" entirely from the vocabulary of the physician and the surgeon.

Several of the Wall-street writers who are now sneering at Amalgamated Copper stocks and saying that their great fall to nearly 70 is natural and easily explained, forget to explain it only a few weeks ago, when they were so enthusiastically informing the public that these stocks would soon sell at 150 on their merits.

SHORT CROPS.

Corn Suffered More Than Other Staples.

COTTON YIELD IS ALSO LOW.

PEANUTS FELL OFF ABOUT FOUR BUSHELS FROM THE AVERAGE YIELD.

MUCH WINTER WHEAT SOWN.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Commissioner Paine, of the Agricultural Department, has reported on crop conditions in Tennessee. All the cotton in West Tennessee, he says, has been picked. The cotton production of the State was only 61 per cent. and the average yield 404 pounds to the acre. The lowest yield of all the agricultural staples in Tennessee was in corn, the percentage was only 46 per cent. and the average yield per acre was only seven bushels. In stock peas the yield was 58 per cent. of a full crop. Peanuts yielded thirty-six bushels to the acre, whereas they should have yielded forty bushels to the acre. The millet crop was about 78 per cent. of what it should have been. Live stock has been about 88 per cent. of what it usually is in average years. The farmers, despite their short yield of corn, are in good shape as to provender for the live stock for the reason that they have planted large quantites of late grasses for hay, and this, with their fodder and peas, will give them enough foodstuff to last through the winter. The winter wheat crop already sown is about 91 per cent. of the average and the winter oats is down to 84 per cent. of the average.

TRAMP'S GENEROUS ACT.

Wanted To Bear Burden of Crime Committed By Pal.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—When Edward Johnson and Walter Howard, the tramps who stole a lot of goods from a freight car on the Louisville and Nashville railroad a few miles from this city, a few nights ago, were asked to plead in the Criminal Court to-day, both pleaded guilty, but Johnson said:

"Judge, if you can let the lad go I am willing to take the whole blame, as I persuaded him to assist in the crime."

Johnson went on to say that he was the older and had met Howard in Louisville and they were coming South in a car. They were hungry and without money and he persuaded the lad to assist him in throwing the goods out of the car.

Howard said he was twenty years old and came from Ohio; that his parents were dead and he came South to find work for the winter. He said he had never been in trouble before.

Johnson is thirty-two years old and came from Indiana. He said he had never been guilty of such an offense before and would not have committed this except that he was hungry.

FORGED WAY OUT OF PRISON.

Cocke County Man Goes Back For Forging Other Papers.

Newport, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Wash Boyer, of a prominent Cocke county family, who succeeded in securing his release from the State penitentiary in 1896 by means of papers alleged to have been forged by himself, has been sentenced to ten years in prison. The sentence is for the alleged forgery of deeds to the property of his father, whom he is charged with having killed. The Supreme Court held Boyer could not be indicted for the forgery of the papers securing his pardon, as none of the people whose names were forged were injured thereby.

THE SECRET LEAKS OUT.

Pretty Columbia Girl Married Louisville Man Last August.

Columbia, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Columbia people learned for the first time to-day of the romantic marriage of a pretty Columbia girl and a Louisville man last August. The young lady was Miss Lelia B. Hughes. The groom's name is Burr L. Wilson. It was while Miss Hughes was visiting relatives in Louisville that the wedding took place. She kept her secret even from her parents. Her husband is now in business in New Orleans and she will leave Sunday to join him.

OLD SOLDIER DIES.

Capt. W. B. Hale Was On the Staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Capt. William B. Hale died of pneumonia at Hartsville this morning after a short illness. He twice represented his district in the Legislature and was Captain and quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee during the Spanish-American war. He was also the first Mayor of Woodard, Oklahoma, when the territory was established.

DECLINES TWO CALLS.

Nashville Minister Prefers To Remain With His Congregation.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Rev. Ira Landrith has decided to decline the tender of the presidency of Trinity University, Waxahachie, Tex., which was offered to him by the trustees a few days ago. He says he must also decline the chancellorship of Cumberland University. Dr. Landrith thinks the demands of the church upon his services are paramount to personal considerations at this time.

NEGRO MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Sheriff's Pistol Accidentally Discharged While Chasing Victim.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Constable Travis shot and probably mortally wounded Meredith Hyde, colored, at Flat Rock, this morning. Travis had a warrant for Hyde, and was running after him to arrest him, when, he claims, in trying to jump a rock fence, his pistol was discharged, the ball striking the negro in the abdomen. Hyde is under indictment for carrying weapons.

SERIOUS CUTTING SCRAPE.

Prominent Chattanooga Physicians Renew Old Trouble.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Dr. W. A. Applegate and Dr. E. N. Clark, prominent physicians, engaged in an altercation this morning, which resulted in Clark stabbing Applegate seven times, cutting a terrible gash in the neck, barely missing the jugular vein. Clark was arrested and gave bond. Bad blood has existed between them for some time.

Finances of Golden Cross.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The report of the State Insurance Bureau of the financial condition of the Order of the Golden Cross has been completed. The report shows ledger assets January 1, 1901, of $90,891.93. The income from January 1 to October 31 was $478,993.26, and disbursements for the same period of $475,445.32, leaving a balance October 31 of $94,439.87. The ledger assets were $140,440.02, with liabilities of $116,000, leaving a balance to protect contracts of $24,440.02.

Beat His Uncle With a Stick.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—J. T. Pugh and Charles Bradley, his nephew, farmers, had a fight near Nolensville to-day over a business matter. Bradley assaulted Pugh with a heavy stick, beating him over the head. Pugh is now in a serious condition. Bradley has escaped.

Increase In Earnings.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The estimated gross earnings of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway for November show an increase of $91,170.45 over the corresponding month of last year. The increase from July 1 to December 1 show an increase of $113,425.48.

Murder Trial Miscarries.

Bristol, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The case of McNelson, a young white man held for the murder, last September, of Mitchell Morris, an Indian, was heard in the Corporation Court here to-day, but resulted in a mistrial. The case will be heard again next month.

Says Washington Is For Him.

Memphis, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—J. L. Edwards, a negro Justice of the Peace, has announced his candidacy to succeed United States Marshal Baker, with the accompanying announcement that Booker Washington would go to the White House in his behalf.

Officer Kills a Negro.

Alamo, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Jock Ferguson, Deputy Sheriff of this county, had a writ for the arrest of Jim Bond, a negro who had been beating his wife, and went to arrest him. The negro shot at the officer, who returned the fire, killing the negro instantly.

Five Years For Murder.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The trial of John W. Thomas, who shot and killed Prof. J. G. Godfrey in October, 1900, at Columbia, has just ended in a verdict of manslaughter and a sentence of five years.

Steamer John K. Speed Raised.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The steamer John K. Speed, which sunk in the Mississippi river just below the Memphis bridge last Wednesday, was raised today. The boat is not seriously damaged.

Boston Man Gets Good Job.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—E. M. Fisher, of Boston, has been appointed Traffic Agent of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company with headquarters in Nashville.

Traveling Salesman Wants Divorce.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—M. B. Young, traveling salesman, today filed suit for divorce from Millie Young. He says they were married in Morgan county in 1892.

REVERSED.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS CHANGES JUDGE EVANS' DECISION.

Suit of James S. Phelps Against Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati yesterday reversed Judge Evans' decision in the suit of James S. Phelps against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, in which he granted an injunction to prevent the Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, as receiver appointed by Judge Toney in this particular suit, from obeying the State court's mandate and to restrain it from taking possession of or in any way attempting to control the assets of the association in Kentucky.

Mr. Benjamin F. Washer, who, with the late Mr. Zach Phelps, was counsel for the plaintiff in the case, received a telegram yesterday afternoon announcing the court's dissolution of the injunction.

A large number of suits have been filed in the Jefferson Circuit Court similar to the suit in question. Mr. Phelps in his suit sought to recover $1,994.20, with interest, which amount was alleged to be the aggregate of certain assessments, dues and premiums which the association is said to have received from Mr. Phelps during his membership.

Mr. Phelps' main allegations, as were those made in the other suits filed against the association, were that the association had committed certain alleged arbitrary and illegal acts in changing the character of its business and substituting for the assessment plan of insurance the methods and figures in use by old line straight life companies.

Mr. Phelps secured a judgment for the amount sued for, and the execution was returned "no property found." Thereupon Mr. Phelps filed an amended and supplemental petition, which, after reciting the history of the case, prayed an attachment against or garnishment of persisting policy holders of the association, or that a receiver be appointed. Judge Toney appointed the Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company as the receiver.

Other legal steps were taken, and finally the association secured from Judge Evans an injunction to restrain the receiver from obeying the State court's mandate. The State court's judgment was attacked as void. It was contended that the State court had no jurisdiction because the summonses served on the Insurance Commissioner and Ben Freze, the alleged managing agent of the association in Jefferson county, were both ineffective in bringing the association before the court. These summonses were served respectively on February 28, 1900, and March 1, 1900, but the then Insurance Commissioner, W. H. Stone, had on October 10, 1899, revoked the license granted the association to do business in Kentucky.

This decision of Judge Evans was a direct slap in the face of the State court's orders. Judge Toney subsequently, in an elaborate opinion, on a petition for advice from the receiver, while still arguing in support of the position taken by him, submitted and thus stopped in the very first stages what might have been a serious conflict between State and Federal officers. And now the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reverses Judge Evans.

Only the immediate effect of the decision—the dissolution of Judge Evans' injunction—is known, so that it cannot be stated what the nature of the opinion is as to the broader question as to rules of comity between State and Federal courts.

THINKS THE OFFICIALS ARE TO BLAME IN HOPKINS COUNTY.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Judge M. C. Givens, of Henderson, maintains in a card published in this morning's Courier-Journal that the State and county officials are all trying to stop the existing lawlessness in Hopkins and Webster counties, and that the fault is with the laws and not with the public officials. He says the Legislature should deal with the situation "as becomes men jealous of the good name of their State, and clothe the officials with adequate authority to deal with things as they exist."

For months armed camps have been notoriously maintained for the obvious and exclusive purpose of unionizing the mines by violence and intimidation. All persons in these camps are by reason of their remaining there and assisting in maintaining them parties to this conspiracy to intimidate. Such a conspiracy is a felony. Any peace officer has the right to arrest any person who he has reasonable grounds to believe is guilty of a felony. It is therefore the plain duty of every peace officer in the county to arrest all these intimidators. It is the duty of the prosecuting attorneys to prosecute them vigorously and it is the duty of the Judges to give them a speedy and impartial trial. If the local officers are unable to make these arrests they have the right to call on the Governor of the State for the assistance of the militia, and it is then the duty of the Governor, through the military officers of the State, to afford this assistance.

The simple statement of these obvious duties on the part of the public officers clearly shows that the officers have not discharged their duty, nor have they seriously tried to do so. These camps of intimidation have been allowed to remain unmolested for months. When their lawless acts have brought about particularly critical situations and the militia has been called out, the militia and its officers, as well as all the officers of the county, have proceeded to deal with these violators of the law not as violators of the law, but apparently as a power co-ordinate with the power of the State. Finally when an effort was made to break up this camp of conspirators and the few remaining in the camp after ample notice were arrested, the leaders seemed to have no trouble in escaping to the woods and the others have been released on their own recognizance to go back to the camp, which has been re-established on a more permanent basis than heretofore. There have been numerous other offenses committed, and warrants have been issued for the offenders, but they have not been arrested, and no serious effort seems to have been made to arrest them. Probably other warrants have been applied for which have not been issued, but the issuing of them seems to be largely a matter of form. Under such circumstances it seems absurd to say that the officers have tried to do their duty. The fault is with the officers and not with the law. The law is plain. It has been violated, and is being violated every day. There cannot be an officer in that locality who has not reasonable grounds to believe that the real and only purpose of these armed camps is to alarm, disturb and intimidate the nonunion miners. No lawful and peaceful purpose needs for its promotion an armed camp in defiance of public authority.

If the present laws can thus be ignored and the offenses which have been and are committed every day can thus be condoned by the public officers, it is idle to hope that any Legislature can pass any law which would reach the situation. If public officers can now permit themselves to be duped into believing that these camps of intimidators exist only for lawful purposes and employ only peaceful and proper methods, and that they are in good faith the actual residences of peaceful and law-abiding citizens, then no law on earth could be passed which would meet the situation. This system of banding together to terrorize citizens and to interfere with their following their ordinary avocations must always and inevitably produce the condition of lawlessness now existing. So long as public officers regard such a system as legitimate, such lawlessness can be expected to continue and grow, despite any additional laws on the subject. The only way to avoid such consequences is to put an end to the cause, and that can be done by the officers performing their duty and enforcing the existing laws. X.

ANNOUNCES AS CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE.

George H. Peters, of Hopkins County, Wants To Be Assistant Clerk of the House.

Mr. George H. Peters, a prominent young Democrat of Madisonville, Hopkins county, was in Louisville last night and announced his candidacy for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Peters is a newspaper man who, in his reports of the recent miners' troubles to numerous daily papers, has made a reputation as a correspondent of ability. Mr. Peters has received pledges of support from various sections of the State and believes he has his race won.

PRINCIPAL IN TRAGEDY LIVES IN LOUISVILLE.

Henry Kendall, Who Accidentally Killed Miss Belle Steffer In Florida, Resident of This City.

Henry Kendall, who accidentally killed Miss Belle Steffer at Kissimee, Fla., formerly lived in Louisville, and is the son of M. H. Kendall, who lives at Twenty-third and Maple streets, this city. Young Kendall is twenty-four years of age and served in the volunteer army during the war. He recently went to Georgia to visit and thence to Florida. Miss Steffer was the daughter of the former Postmaster at Georgetown, Scott county.

W. S. GRANDIN DEAD.

Family Well Known In Louisville, Where They Lived For Awhile.

Word was received here yesterday that Mr. W. S. Grandin had died in Brookline, Mass., but no particulars of his death were given. Mr. Grandin married Miss Angie Haldeman, a cousin of Mr. W. N. Haldeman. She is well known in Louisville, where she lived for a while. The daughters still living are Mrs. Florence Richardson and Mrs. Addie Norton, of Brookline; Mrs. Grace Cheeseman, of Chicago, and Mrs. Emma Stoughton, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Grandin were living with Miss Florence Richardson when Mr. Grandin died. Nothing is known of the funeral arrangements.

Said He Took Laudanum.

Bartley Gallagher, whose home is said to be 713 West Oak street, was drinking last night, and, while in S. Levy's saloon, declared he had taken laudanum. He was sent hurriedly to the City Hospital, but no trace of laudanum poisoning could be found. He was released.

AT THE THEATERS.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN MAKES A WINSOME "NELL."

NEW STAR WARMLY RECEIVED.

Portrays the Merry Monarch's Favorite As a Daredevil, With Woman's Wit and Heart.

PIECE IS HANDSOMELY STAGED.

AUDITORIUM—Henrietta Crosman in "Mistress Nell," matinee and evening.

MACAULEY'S—Creston Clarke in "David Garrick," matinee; in "Don Caesar de Bazan," evening.

TEMPLE—Meffert Stock Company in "Incog," with vaudeville between acts; matinee and evening.

AVENUE—"Lost in the Desert," evening.

"Mistress Nell"—Auditorium.

King Charles II..........Henry Woodruff
James, Duke of York..........Addison Pitt
Duke of Buckingham...George S. Spencer
Earl of Rochester......Benjamin H. Burt
Jack (Charles) Hart..........John Malone
Strings..........William Herbert
Dick..........Theodore Thompson
Swallow..........Goeffry Stein
Buzzard..........C. C. Quinby
Landlord of the Blue Boar Inn
F. J. McCarthy
Officer..........James Harrington
Page..........Clara Lima
Lady Hamilton..........Nellie Hancock
Louise, Duchess of Portsmouth
Adele Block
Moll..........Lottie Alter
Nell Gwynn..........Henrietta Crosman

Henrietta Crosman made known to a brilliant and expectant audience at the Auditorium last night her "Mistress Nell," the role which came to the actress after long years of futile struggle for achievement, and won for both an instant and a lasting place. Certainly no other player in recent years has stepped from such obscurity to the very center of the footlights and has there held her own more worthily. Unknown, unrecognized, without the support of strong friends and to the sharp displeasure of powerful enemies, Miss Crosman has forced a recognition of her unyielding force of will no less than the reality of her art. Within the space of but one year, her name, before unknown, is able everywhere to command a hearing for its possessor.

And so the audience of last night was one in common with those of the other cities of the Central West which have not been slow to follow the leading of the cities of the East. It is but human nature where play and player come widely heralded that the first impression is one rather of half-formed and unanswered questioning than of unreserved assent to hitherto unopposed claims of surpassing merit. And it is for this reason that the first influence of Miss Crosman's Nell Gwynn is not one wholly of command. The actress has passed the days in which the charm of youth in and by itself gives illusion to the portrayal of a being whose beauty and allurement were aided by the fire and daring which are youth's chiefest possessions. Beauty Miss Crosman has not. She is not a magnetic actress, in the sense that her voice, person, bearing and every action at once bring quick response. The purely personal qualities at her command are pleasing rather than compelling. But with fuller years has come a ripened art. The results obtained come from knowledge, experience, trained perception, unremitting effort and the unchanging belief that fitness for success means fitting one's self for its realization. Where actresses wholly dependent on their youth and physical charm might catch the ear and please the eye of the unthinking with their embodiment of Mistress Nell, Miss Crosman makes her presentation of the orange girl an individual and distinctive creation, endowed with a sensitive woman's feeling a generous sympathy for those finer elements of character, a quick appreciation of Nell Gwynn's wit and resource and courage.

The actress is not a charming and winsome "pretty Nellie." Better than that, she has gone below the mere surface of things and has entered into a full and understanding comprehension of those elements of character which made Nell Gwynne what she was. Her art is sufficient for their rightful expression.

Mr. Hazelton has drawn his Nell a madcap, a dashing, rollicking, devil-may-care hoyden, acknowledging no code of action other than an honest and true allegiance to those she loves, with the wit and the will to defend herself and them.

If the role of Mistress Nell ended with the first two acts there are other actresses than Miss Crosman who could play it better. It is in the second and closing acts that she fully realizes the part and wins rightly deserved admiration from her audience. The half-frightened, half-insolent Adair flouting the King, coquetting with the women, tricking the Duchess, trapping Charles into open confession of his love for Nell and the last gallant dash up the stairway with the defiant, "To hell wid yez," as she springs through the window, is a stirring piece of work throughout, perfect in its detail and by-play and delightful in its spirit and movement.

In the closing act the swift transition from pretty bravado to genuine terror, from the dash and swagger of the Irish lad to the woman who knows that her love is but an episode in the life of a king of dames, is finely told. No less effective-ly expressed are the gay mockery of the King in his search for vengeance, the swift delight of triumph over the Duchess and the deeper feeling of happiness that comes from service to country and to the man she loves.

Mr. Hazelton has cunningly gained for his depiction of Nell an added if undeserved sympathy because he has subordinated the love intrigues, making them an accompaniment to the intrigues for the saving of the State. In this respect, his picture of Nell is one of the most attractive ever given to the stage. While his plot is not strongly women and too much is left to inference, the play moves quickly, has abundant action, excellent sentiment and a style of no mean value. Many of its lines have point and wit, keenness and satire that cause them to be remembered.

Henry Woodruff, who plays the roll of Charles, was somewhat stilted and affected in his earlier work, and at times he gave evidence of uncertainty as to his lines. When the action quickened Mr. Woodruff gathered confidence and gave an admirable and spirited performance.

William Herbert was excellent as Strings. His work in the first act and the touch of pathos he threw into the recital of his children starving for bread when he had nothing to give them but music, redeemed the act from the commonplace.

Adele Block was heavy and wooden as the Duchess of Portsmouth.

The other rolls were fairly played and the settings, trappings and costuming demand a word of praise.

"Richelieu"—Macauley's

Cardinal Richelieu.....Mr. Creston Clarke
Joseph..........Mr. John Carter
The Count De Baradas..Mr. P. S. Barrett
The Chevalier De Mauprat,
Mr. J. W. Bennett
King Louis XIII..........Mr. Leland Webb
Gaston..........Mr. W. E. Kendall
De Beringhen......Mr. Thomas P. Jackson
Francois..........Mr. Wm. Oliver Daly
Huguet..........Mr. R. F. Rankin
Messire De Clermont.......Mr. L. B. Grey
Captain of Archers.........Mr. J. Howard
Julie De Mortemar,
Miss Julia Marie Taylor
Marion De Lorme.....Miss Georgia Earle
Page to the King..Miss Priscilla Knowles

Creston Clarke gave an evidently painstaking performance of "Richelieu" at Macauley's last night.

Though not a fine performance at any period, his work at times made it an interesting one, and throughout he showed evidences of conscientious and deep study of his role. Certainly, from curtain to curtain, beside the rest of his company, Mr. Clarke showed as a double-distilled star. Last night the reading of the speech: "Mark where she stands. Around her form I draw the circle of the Holy Church. Make but one step within those sacred bounds and upon your head I launch the curse of Rome," was the high water mark of Mr. Clarke's efforts. It was given with earnestness and fervor.

John Carter did a creditable piece of work in the role of Joseph, Richelieu's confidant.

Miss Priscilla Knowles as page to the King did the very little she had to do well. She made an attractive looking page.

Footlight Notes.

Creston Clarke and company will present "David Garrick" at the matinee today. His engagement closes with tonight's performance of "Don Caesar de Bazan." Manager Macauley announces that the entire balcony will be twenty-five cents at to-day's matinee.

The company which will be seen in William H. Crane's support in the dramatization of "David Harum," which is to be given at Macauley's to-morrow and for the balance of the week, is described as being the best this actor has ever headed. When one remembers Crane companies of the past it will be realized that this is saying a great deal. Among the men are William Sampson, an extremely clever character actor; Charles J. Jackson, Frank Burbeck, Sheridan Tupper, Guy Nichols, George F. DeVere, Joseph Rawley, W. H. Dupont, Harry M. Blake and Charles Avery. Among the women are: Miss Miriam Nesbitt, Miss Kate Meek and Miss Lois Frances Clark. All were carefully selected on account of their personal fitness for the characters intrusted to their keeping, and their work is said to be very satisfying. Nearly all the parts in the play are what are known as character sketches.

"Lost in the Desert," at the Avenue, is a vivid portrayal of a story that could not be properly told without illimitable thrills. It will be the attraction at this theater all week, with usual matinees Thursday and Saturday.

In the last act of "The Volunteer Organist," which will be seen at the Avenue next week, some beautiful full-blooded St. Bernard dogs are introduced. It is the business of these noble animals to rescue from the storm a little child who has strayed from home. That the dogs understand just what is expected of them is evinced by the earnestness with which they receive the charge to find the child, and then bound out into the raging storm. The dogs were especially imported from Switzerland by Mr. Martell for this production.

The advance sale for the Rose Cecilia Shay Grand Opera Company will be opened to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The star, Miss Shay, is a Cincinnati girl, daughter of the Hon. Thomas F. Shay, a prominent criminal lawyer of that city. This is Miss Shay's first season in grand opera, and her reception everywhere has been remarkable. The press has been eulogistic of her singing and acting, also of her associated artists, and the performances in general. The company numbers nearly one hundred people and travels on a special train of five cars. The engagement here is at Macauley's, commencing on Monday, December 9, and continuing for three performances. The repertory will be "Trovatore," "Carmen," "Faust," "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." Each opera will be produced complete and sung in English.

"Incog" is causing many a laugh at the Temple this week with its comical complications cleverly presented by the Meffert Stock Company. The vaudeville, too, is interesting the large audiences.

The coming of Lillian Nordica to the Auditorium December 16 will be another noteworthy engagement to be placed to the credit of Manager James B. Camp. The tour of Mme. Nordica, which was inaugurated a few days ago, has been one of continued success. It seems the American people are grasping the opportunity to hear this world-famous singer, for in every city in which she appears the theaters are crowded to the doors. Seats for the Louisville engagement will be placed on sale next Monday morning at the Auditorium box-office.

BONINE-AYRES MURDER TRIAL WILL CLOSE SOON.

Former Intimate Friend of Dead Man Identifies Revolver As Having Belonged To Him.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The case of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, on trial for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., is expected to go to the jury the latter part of this week. Three witnesses, intimate friends of Ayres, were put on the stand to-day, and swore that they had seen a revolver in Ayres' room. Two of them, Duncan B. Hubbard and Thomas Ford, had come from Michigan to testify. They said the revolver greatly resembled the one in evidence. The wrapper worn by Mrs. Bonine on the night of the tragedy, was again the subject of discussion, the defense putting on the stand witnesses whose evidence was intended to discredit that given by Dr. Shaeffer, the Government expert, who had testified that a careful examination of the wrapper had failed to disclose the presence of any blood spots thereon.

BAZAR AT MUSIC HALL.

Ladies' Society of German Reformed Church Prepared For Shoppers.

The Christmas bazar at Music Hall, under the auspices of the Ladies' Society of the German Reformed Zion's church, was one of the most popular places in the city yesterday and last night. There were good crowds around all the booths, and attractive young ladies are proving capital saleswomen. The society is serving a dinner and supper daily at twenty-five cents the meal, while a good lunch is down for ten cents.

Complaints Against Bishop Matz.

Rome, Dec. 3.—According to the Popolo Romano, when the Pope yesterday received in audience Fathers O'Keefe and Malone, of the diocese of Denver, they presented complaints against Bishop Matz, of Denver.

ADJOURNED.

Retail Grocers' Convention Ends With Banquet.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

J. H. BUTTON, OF LOUISVILLE, CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

DUES AND REPRESENTATION.

Want Statute Which Will Give Creditor Right To Reasonable Part of Debtor's Earnings.

THE BILL WILL BE PREPARED.

The meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association of Kentucky came to an end last night with a big banquet at the Louisville Hotel. At the afternoon session of the association officers were elected and J. H. Button, of Louisville, was chosen president. The grocers determined to make a fight for an amendment to the State exemption laws which will give a creditor the right to a reasonable part of a debtor's earnings. The Legislative Committee will prepare a bill which will make it possible to realize on personal and homestead property in the possession of the debtor who refuses to pay his just debts.

The retail grocers met at 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Exchange Hall of the Board of Trade building for the second and final session of their first convention in Kentucky. Temporary Chairman A. J. Ross was in the chair. The first order of business was the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted as read. The recommendations contained in this report were as follows:

First—An amendment to the State exemption laws which will give a creditor a right to a reasonable part of a debtor's earnings. The Legislative Committee was requested to prepare a bill which will make it possible to realize on personal and homestead property in the possession of the debtor who refuses to pay his just debts.

Second—That a law prohibiting the assignment of wages to money sharks be passed, and that the assignment of wages be made a matter of public record.

Third—That a law be passed similar to that now in force in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana, which prohibits the sale of merchandise in bulk by bill of sale and requires each seller to give ten days' notice to creditors.

Fourth—That grocers be urged to support, without regard to their party affiliation, political candidates pledged to the support of these measures.

Fifth—The passage of laws putting an end to the use of trading stamps and gift schemes.

Sixth—National and State legislation advocating pure foods.

Seventh—A law making it a misdemeanor to print false and misleading advertisements, and that prices and qualities shall be as represented.

Eighth—Condemning the parcel post and post check rate and pledging support to the national organization in its fight against these evils.

Ninth—That wholesalers be requested to refrain from selling to consumers.

Tenth—Thanks to Louisville grocers, the Board of Trade and the daily press for fair and impartial reports.

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws declared that the present exemption laws are partial, illusive and unjust, and should be amended.

The Committee on Legislation was instructed to prepare a bill to modify Article XV., Sections 1697 to 1708, of the Kentucky Statutes, so as to give better opportunity for the collection of personal debts. The report further recommended the affiliation of the State association with the national, and the close union among State and the local and the county associations; that the present credit evils and credit system be done away with, and that a system of interchangeable credit rating be provided. An abatement of trade abuses was urged, as well as co-operation with manufacturers and wholesalers; the agitation of national and State legislation favoring the dissemination of information and the encouragement of improved methods; the confinement of retail trade to legitimate retail grocers in cities, towns and villages.

The time and place of annual meeting were left with the Executive Committee, which is to give ninety days' notice. Membership is to be associate and individual.

The officers of the association are a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer. They, with the district vice presidents, compose the executive committee. The report provides for a State and a deputy organizer, and for the appointment by the president of committees on legislation, finance, organization, arbitration, progress, pure food, short weights and measures.

The dues are fixed at $1 where the membership of the local organization is ten or less; $2 where there are as many as twenty members; $3 for from thirty to fifty; $4 from fifty to one hundred, and $5 for one hundred or over. The per capita tax in each instance is fifty cents. The basis of representation in annual convention is one delegate for every ten members or less; two where the membership is twenty or less; three between twenty and fifty; ten between fifty and one hundred; twenty for one hundred or over.

The nominating committee proposed the following slate, which went through without opposition: President, J. H. Button, Louisville; secretary, G. W. Call, Louisville; treasurer, A. J. Fee, Paris; vice president, J. B. Rogers, Lexington.

The following were recommended for appointment as district vice presidents: First district, W. H. Farley, Paducah; Second district, J. W. Rheinhart, Owensboro; Third district, J. P. Depp, Glasgow; Fourth, J. W. Irvine, Lebanon; Fifth, T. J. Tierney, Louisville; Sixth, left open; Seventh, C. W. Saffel, Frankfort; Eighth, A. H. Van Sant, Harrodsburg; Ninth, W. B. Ratcliffe, Carlisle; Tenth, T. K. Barnes, Mt. Sterling; Eleventh, left open.

Outside of the reports of the committees the feature of the session was the address of Mr. J. T. O'Neal, who attacked the injustice wrought by the present exemption laws.

National Organizer A. E. Stevens and Charles G. Pfeifer, secretary of the national association, were called on for addresses, but asked to be excused on account of the lateness of the hour and indisposition.

Lexington extended an invitation for the next meeting, but this question was left with the executive committee. The convention then adjourned.

* * *

Banquet At Louisville Hotel.

The Retail Grocers' Association of Kentucky concluded its first annual session last night with a banquet at the Louisville Hotel at which more than a hundred delegates and visitors joined with the local grocers in spending a pleasant evening.

The hotel management served an elaborate menu and between the ten courses the grocers discussed the merits of the articles of food served, and when crisp young vegetables were brought to the table the country delegates seemed surprised to learn that vegetables were served in the city at this season of the year.

The tables were grouped in the shape of an immense "T." The local grocers and their friends occupied seats on the outside of the cross and the visitors on the inside, while the toastmaster and the visitors from foreign States were seated at the top. Mr. A. J. Ross, of Louisville, was the toastmaster, and while the toasts were purely informal they bubbled with wit and kept the delegates in a fine humor all evening. The principal toast or address was made by Mr. John A. Lee, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Missouri. He congratulated the association on the magnificent organization it had formed and said that it would certainly prove of great benefit to the grocers of the State. He was certain that it would soon become a component part of the national organization to such an extent that its advice and sound counsel would be willingly sought at all times. He spoke of the national association and said that while it was only four years old it had grown to wonderful proportions and was doing a power of good throughout the United States.

Other speeches were made by Mr. Stevens, of Illinois, the national organizer; Mr. David Hirsch, Mr. Call and others. At the conclusion toasts were drunk to the success of the association, the health of Louisville and the newly-elected officers. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Kentucky Retail Grocers' Association Band.

LIKE BEAVERS.

EXPERTS TRY TO FINISH BOOKS BY SATURDAY.

Mayor Will Not Ask Council To Make New Rules For Treasurer Until Report Is Made.

Messrs. Charles Meriwether, Fred Anderson and Ben C. Weaver, the experts who are examining the books of former Treasurer Stuart R. Young, are endeavoring to finish the work and make a report by Saturday as to the exact amount of Mr. Young's shortage. Yesterday afternoon the Mayor said: "As yet I know nothing about the amount of Mr. Young's defalcation and will not until the report of the investigating committee is made to me."

The members of the committee say the bulk of their work can be imagined when it is known that they are "crowding" into a few days all the work the Treasurer did in four years. Mayor Grainger said he would not ask the Finance Committees of the General Council to consider the new regulations for the conduct of the Treasurer's office until the report of the accountants, showing how the city's money was taken, is made.

Thomas L. Berry, assistant secretary of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, arrived in the city yesterday to represent his company, the surety for Stuart R. Young, in the examination of the books. He will go to the City Hall this morning, and will join the experts now at work in examining the late City Treasurer's books.

GARRETT P. SERVISS ON THE MAKING OF WORLDS.

A Distinguished Scholar and Lecturer To Be Heard At Music Hall On Saturday Evening.

The coming of Mr. Garrett P. Serviss next Saturday evening for his lecture at Music Hall is being awaited with great interest here. Mr. Serviss is personally known to many people in Louisville, and all reading people are familiar with his literary reputation. He has never lectured in the South before, but has confined himself to the big cities of the East and North, where he has received the highest encomiums. The Southern Lyceum Bureau, which controls his engagements in the South, pronounces him one of the best of their attractions. He appears here under the auspices of the Louisville Lyceum and will lecture on "How Worlds Are Made." The subject is a fascinating one and will be illustrated with the finest and latest astronomical photographs. The stereopticon will be managed by Mr. George P. Kendrick.

MAY HAVE AS MUCH AS $3,000 IN THE TREASURY.

Interstate Fair Association Expects To Declare a Rebate of 10 Per Cent.

The Executive Committee of the Louisville Interstate Fair Association held a meeting at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the Board of Trade. As all bills have not reached the committee yet, it was found impossible to wind up the affairs of the association and declare the rebate on the guarantee fund. However, it is the opinion that they will have from $2,500 to $3,000 left in the treasury after all bills are paid, which will insure a rebate of 10 per cent. or more.

Harry Wallace Arrested.

Harry Wallace was arrested last night by Detectives Daily, Walker and Check on the charge of obtaining under false pretenses $20 from Charles Robison, who has a saloon at 734 West Green street. Wallace was released on bond soon after his arrest.

Robison said that Wallace had worked for him for a number of years. "I was interested in the Crosby-Ashe boxing glove contest. This you know, was postponed. The forfeit to be put up was $25 a side. I went out of town a few days ago on business and in my absence, my barkeeper tells me that Wallace came to him and asked for $15 with which to go to Cincinnati and arrange the contest. My barkeeper says that he gave Wallace $20, and that Wallace said he would take the $20, as he did not know what might be needed. I did not authorize Wallace to get the money and on my return after twice failing in trying to get him to settle, I had him arrested."

LIBERTY

Sought By a Man Condemned To Death.

RUSHED OUT INTO JAIL YARD.

WAS CAPTURED, HOWEVER, AND HANGED A FEW HOURS LATER FOR MURDER.

HAD KILLED AN OLD FARMER.

Mount Holly, N. J., Dec. 3.—Charles Brown made a desperate attempt to break jail a short time before the hour set for his execution this morning. As his spiritual adviser, the Rev. J. C. Diesinger, of Camden, was leaving the cell, in compliance with a wish of the prisoner that he be left alone half an hour to prepare himself for death, Brown suddenly rushed from his cell armed with a piece of lead pipe, which he brandished at the guards.

Surprised by the suddenness of the attack the guards fell back. Brown dashed down the corridor, sprang down a short flight of steps and reached the kitchen. He waved aside guards who were following him, jumped through a window and reached the yard, where he armed himself with an ax.

One of the deputies who approached the desperate man was struck on the arm with a piece of pipe, but others closed in on Brown and overpowered him. He was manacled and placed in his cell to await execution.

He was hanged at 10:05 o'clock for complicity in the murder of Washington Hunter. Death was instantaneous.

Washington Hunter, for whose murder Brown was hanged, was a wealthy retired farmer of seventy years, and lived with his wife at Riverside, N. J. On the night of January 25 last Charles Brown, John Young, Charles Miller and Otto Keller forced an entrance into Hunter's house with the intention of robbing the place. Mr. Hunter resisted and was brutally beaten with an iron bolt. His wife brought him a revolver, with which he defended himself until his assailants were frightened away. Mr. Hunter died four days later.

Young and Keller were arrested in New York and Keller turned State's evidence. He is now awaiting sentence. Brown was found in Sing Sing prison, where he was serving a term for burglary. Gov. Odell pardoned him in order that he might be brought here for trial on the murder charge. Miller has not yet been apprehended.

Young and Brown were both convicted of murder in the first degree, and were to have been hanged together today. Young, however, secured a writ of error from the Court of Errors and Appeals, which acted as a stay.

BRIEF POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Marjory Cole will give a reception Friday afternoon, December 27, from 4 to 6 o'clock, in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Frances Sherley, of Kokomo, Ind.

* * *

Miss Georgia Scoggan's informal euchre party for Miss Mary Tyler Wooldridge's guests, Miss Lelia Forman, of Lexington, and Miss Narcisse Johnson, of Greenville, Miss., which was announced for this evening, will be given to-morrow evening.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Tyler will entertain informally to-morrow afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Ernest Ailis will give a dinner party Friday evening in honor of Mr. John Page, of New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Lithgow Smyser, who had been in New York for the past two weeks on their wedding trip, returned home yesterday, and are with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Smyser, of 1418 East Broadway.

* * *

Mrs. John Marshall has gone to Chicago for a stay of several weeks.

* * *

Mr. George Danforth, who has been living in Chicago for the past year, has moved to Ensley, Ala., where he has accepted a position with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Steel Company.

* * *

Miss Lily Keller, the daughter of Mrs. Horace Kleinhans, of Buffalo, N. Y., sailed from New York for Mexico last week, and will spend the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Whitesides, of Merida, Yucatan.

* * *

Miss Nina Benedict entertained the Art Club Monday afternoon, when Mrs. Pierce Butler read a paper on Carpaccio and Palma Vecchio.

* * *

The Refreshment Committee of the Dolls' Show, which is composed of Mrs. John Middleton, chairman; Mrs. John T. Bate, Mrs. A. M. Cartledge, Mrs. Joshua Breed and Miss Fannie Browning, requests the housekeepers who have promised cakes for the show to send them to the Athletic Club before 11 o'clock Saturday morning, December 7.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard T. Rogers, of Chicago, have returned home after a visit to Mrs. J. H. Lindenberger.

* * *

Miss Hope Thompson, of College Hill, Cincinnati, who has been the guest of Misses Jennie and Kate Lindenberger, returned home Monday.

* * *

The Daughters of the King, St. Paul's church, will hold a candy sale Friday afternoon at the home of Miss Jennie Tyler, 129 West Ormsby avenue.

* * *

Mrs. John E. Roche will entertain her euchre club Friday evening.

* * *

Miss Sue McRoberts, of Danville, who is the guest of Miss Belle Norris, expects to return home this week.

* * *

A cable dispatch was received yesterday from Misses Ethel Humphrey, Mary Boyle and Emily Hussey announcing their safe arrival at Gibraltar.

* * *

Mrs. Harrison, of New York, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. S. Shreve, with whom she will spend several weeks.

* * *

Mrs. C. G. Morris, of Belgravia, is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

* * *

Miss Marguerite Peters and Mr. Morris Gifford were quietly married yesterday at noon at the home of Miss Peters' aunt, Mrs. Charles D. Gates, of 1052 Second street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Kinsey Smith, of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian church, in the presence of the two families only. Miss Peters wore a reception gown of gray cloth trimmed in white satin. The only attendant was the best man, Mr. John Cochran Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford left yesterday for a short Eastern trip, and upon their return will be with Mrs. Mary Lyman, at Fourth avenue and Belgravia.

* * *

Miss Katharyn Cox was the guest of honor at a dinner party given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tapp. The table was decorated with pink roses and pink candles and shades, and covers were laid for the following:

MISSES.

Katharyn Cox,	Evelyn Whitney,
Elise Castleman,	Loraine Tapp.
Frances Duke,	

MESSRS.

J. W. Gaulbert,	Lee Bloom,
A. G. Langham,	J. W. Kennedy.
John I. Jacob,	

* * *

Misses Anna Monroe, of Houston, Tex., Margaret Thornton and Mary and Margaret Brown, of Lexington, were the guests of honor at a handsome buffet luncheon given yesterday by Mrs. Samuel Boyle, whom they are visiting. The house was charmingly decorated in American Beauties and the refreshment table was arranged in red, with American Beauties in the center.

Mrs. Boyle wore black point d'esprit trimmed in ecru lace; Miss Thornton was gowned in pale blue crepe; Miss Monroe wore pink silk trimmed in cream lace; Miss Mary Brown wore old rose crepe, and Miss Margaret Brown gray mousseline de soie. About fifty guests enjoyed Mrs. Boyle's hospitality.

The Misses Brown, Miss Thornton and Miss Monroe will be given a euchre party this evening by Mrs. William T. Durrett.

* * *

Mrs. Allen Rose Hite was the hostess of the first of a series of luncheons yesterday which she will give this week. The decorations were in red, and the table had a mound of fruit and poinsettia in the center. The guests were:

MESDAMES.

Herman Newcomb,	Marion E. Taylor,
John Mason Brown,	J. Ross Todd,
Attilla Cox, Jr.,	W. W. Tapp,
Alex. Barret,	E. H. Ferguson,
J. D. Stewart,	Samuel C. Henning,

MISSES.

Amelia Cowling,	Mary Lee Warren.
Sue Spears,	

* * *

Mrs. John E. Roche gave a euchre party yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the guests competed for three handsome prizes, a half dozen Minton plates, a toast cup of Bohemian glass and an Austrian cup and saucer.

The "booby" prize was a bowl for mayonnaise dressing. The tally cards were ornamented with fancy heads done in water colors by Miss Emma Galatti, who kept the tally.

The house was attractively decorated in yellow chrysanthemums, and the guests included the following:

MESDAMES.

Clint Kelly,	Ed Galatti,
Samuel Holloway,	C. C. Martin,
Thos. Bohannon,	D. B. Sperry,
Arthur Peter,	Albert Mead,
T. L. Jefferson,	Ed Bacon,
S. G. Dabney,	J. Lithgow Smith,
Horace Grant,	Ernest Hughes,
Harry Lyons,	Harry Tampiett,
Chas. Leathers,	Phil Allin,
H. C. Grinstead,	Sallie M. Hardy,
Ed Maxwell,	George Fetter,
Hiram Scoggan,	F. W. Samuels,
Charles Norton,	Jack Burnett,
Harry Goodman,	D. H. Bowman,
Junius Woolfolk,	Thomas Taylor,
James Clark,	Will O'Bannon,
Ed Grant,	C. L. Crutcher,
William Beard,	and Miss Hurst.
Daniel Cheney,	

* * *

Miss Theda Buck, of Bramwell, W. Va., will reach the city this week to spend several weeks with Miss Margaret Cox.

* * *

Miss Preston Bruce has invited a few friends to spend the afternoon with her next Thursday, December 12, to meet Miss Margaret Thornton, Miss Anna Monroe and Misses Mary and Margaret Brown, of Lexington.

* * *

Mrs. Morton M. Casseday has invited the Arts and Crafts Society and the Art Committee of the Woman's Club to her studio in the Warren building to meet Mrs. Dwight Heala Perkins, of Chicago, and Mrs. John Edwin Hays this afternoon after Mrs. Perkins' lecture at Elks' Hall on "The Aesthetic; or, Art in Common Things."

* * *

Judge H. W. Bruce will give a dinner this evening at his home, 1500 Third avenue, in honor of Mr. C. N. Burch, the general solicitor of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. His guests will include the following:

MESSRS.

C. N. Burch,	Chas. H. Gibson,
John Helm,	Milton H. Smith,
James P. Helm,	Walker D. Hines,
A. P. Humphrey,	Benj. Warfield,
Helm Bruce,	Basil Duke.

* * *

Misses Clara Lee Atchison, Hallie Worthington and Emily and Juliet Bullitt will be entertained at luncheon to-day by Mrs. William A. Hughes.

* * *

Miss Sallie Fetter and Mr. Harry I. Wood will be married to-day at 12 o'clock at the home of Miss Fetter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fetter.

* * *

Miss Emily Pirtle and Miss Gertrude Dudley will be given a dinner party this evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McCulloch.

* * *

Mr. Shirley Everton Johnson will give a dinner at the Pendennis Club this evening in honor of Miss Margaret Weissinger's guests, Miss Helen Macfarlane and Miss Marion Tracy.

* * *

Mr. Clyde Henslee, who recently returned from the Philippine Islands, and Miss Annie May Esselmann will be married at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Herman Esselmann, 648 East Green street, Tuesday, December 17, at 8 o'clock. The marriage ceremony will be performed by the pastor of the German Lutheran church.

* * *

The New York Journal recently printed a picture of Miss Alice Shurman, with the following notice:

"The North claimed another fair Southerner last week when Miss Alice Shurman was united in marriage to Warren Day Hanford, of this city. Miss Shurman was formerly of Louisville, but for the last few years has lived with her mother in New York.

"The ceremony was performed at noon in the Rev. Dr. McArthur's church, in West Fifty-seventh street, on Wednesday last. Dr. McArthur officiated. The bride's brother, Clifford Shurman, was the best man. A breakfast at Sherry's followed the ceremony.

"The bride wore pure white, and the same jewels and laces that her mother wore at her wedding. It was rumored some time ago that Miss Shurman had been won by a prominent young Brooklyn barrister, but it seems that Cupid had other plans, and to-day the beautiful young Southerner and her husband are honeymooning in Canada and the provinces.

"Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Hanford will reside at the San Remo, in Central Park West.

"Louisville and that section, known for its beautiful women, had none that was more popular than Alice Shurman."

* * *

Miss Jean Buchanan, of Crab Orchard, is in the city visiting Miss Belle Haldeman.

* * *

Sir Knight Edward A. Stahlbrodt, Eminent Commander of Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, of Rochester, N. Y., who is here attending as director the meeting of the board of the Associated Billposters and Distributers of the United States and Canada, now in session at Seelbach's Hotel, is in Louisville for the third time within a year. He was here last spring to arrange for the pilgrimage of his commandery to the conclave in the city last August. Of course, he came back to the triennial and with the other Rochester Knights, fifty-five strong, accompanied by a band of twenty-five pieces, made a big showing in the parade and during the remainder of the week. Mr. Stahlbrodt called on several members of the Conclave Executive Committee yesterday and renewed a very pleasant acquaintance with them. He says Rochester has just begun a new Masonic Temple which will be very much like the one to be erected on Chestnut street, near Fourth avenue, by the Kentucky Masons. The cornerstone was laid on November 1, when every Grand Commandery officer of the Empire State was present.

* * *

Miss Bessie Porch, of 102 West Broadway, is spending several weeks with Miss Nellie McCavern, of Van Wert, O.

* * *

The Rev. Sam P. Jones, the evangelist, was at the Louisville Hotel last night, en route to his home in Georgia from a visit to New York and other Eastern points.

RESIGNS HIS PLACE.

W. J. COOK WILL ENGAGE IN BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

Collected $145,000 From Stockholders of Defunct German National Bank.

Mr. William J. Cook, receiver of the German National Bank, has resigned, and is preparing to return to his old home at Chicago, where he will engage in the coal business, filling an important position with the F. G. Hartwell Coal Company. His successor is J. W. Norvell, of Springfield, Ill., formerly a Deputy United States Marshal.

Mr. Cook came to Louisville in June, 1900, succeeding Mr. R. H. Courtenay as receiver of the German National Bank. During his connection with the defunct bank he has succeeded in collecting $145,000 from the stockholders, which was paid the depositors. About $20,000 yet remains to be collected, and just as soon as Mr. Norvell succeeds in in doing this the affairs of the bank will be wound up.

Mr. Cook has been quite successful in winding up affairs of defunct banks. In 1898 he was appointed receiver of the First National Bank of San Bernardino, Cal., and he wound up that business in short order. Some time later he had charge of the affairs of the California National and the Consolidated National Banks of Los Angeles, Cal., which he closed up satisfactorily to the Government.

BULGARIA MAKES AN IMPUDENT REPLY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Seeks To Shift All Responsibility In Miss Stone's Case.

Vienna, Dec. 3.—The Bulgarian Government's reply to United States Diplomatic Agent Dickinson's note has just been made public by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministry at Vienna. It was written by Mr. Daneff, Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and concludes with the following words:

"I am surprised that you have come to the conclusion that the United States will hold Bulgaria responsible for Miss Stone's death. I must regard it as certain that the using of violence by the brigands can only be attributed to your protracted negotiations. It was for you to carry the negotiations to a successful end.

"The Bulgarian Government declines all responsibility."

In Vienna this answer is considered most impudent, and the hope is expressed that the United States will hold Bulgaria responsible for Miss Stone's safety.

TELESCOPE FOR CHILI.

Big Instrument Will Be Used To Observe Tropical Heavens.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 3.—There has just been completed at the Fulton Engine Works in this city a huge telescope, minus the lenses, for the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton. The steel frame work for the two thirty-six-inch lenses weighs 8,000 pounds. The tube is forty inches in diameter and sixteen feet long.

The instrument will be mounted on some Chilian mountain peak for the purpose of aiding observation of the southern heavens.

TO EXPERIMENT IN FOG.

Marconi Will Try His Wireless Telegraph System In Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 3.—William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, is due here to-morrow from Liverpool on the steamer Sardinian to conduct a series of experiments in wireless telegraphy in the fogbound regions around Cape Race.

If the experiment succeeds the Government of Newfoundland proposed to install the wireless system of telegraphy along the coast of Labrador next summer.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

DEATHS.

KERN—At 8:30 a. m., December 3, at Gray-street Infirmary, Mrs. Bettie Kern, relict of the late Daniel Kern, 65 years of age.

Funeral from the undertaking establishment of Miller & Rosenberg, 512 East Market street, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WIEGELMANN—December 2, at 12 a. m., Mrs. M. Wiegelmann.

Funeral Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 1512 Fifteenth street. Interment in Cave Hill. Friends invited.

UNDERTAKERS.

SCHOPPENHORST BROS
Funeral Directors and Embalmers,
1820 W Market. Telephone 1341.
Chapel for use of patrons.

MEETINGS.

Abraham Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M., will meet in stated communication in their hall, Masonic Temple, this (Wednesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend.

CHAS. A. KNOPF, W. M.
GEO. E. RAWSON, Secretary.

Aurora Lodge, No. 633, F. and A. M., will meet at Falls City Hall in stated communication this (Wednesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work in M. M. degree.

A. WUNDERLICH, Master.
C. LEONHARDT, Secretary.

Preston Lodge, No. 281, F. and A. M., will meet in stated communication in their hall, Main street, above Shelby, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work in F. C. degree. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

GEO. C. WELDON, W. M.
J. MEFFERT, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Don't Neglect Rupture.

Special to The Times.

"Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 25.—A prominent Hennettsville farmer died last night from the effects of an operation performed for hernia. He was fifty years old, and is survived by a widow and three children. He was a native of Virginia."

Delays are dangerous—Every day the death record shows a new case of death from HERNIA. A cure painless, positive and permanent is guaranteed without cutting, pain or detention from business, or we GUARANTEE ABSOLUTELY to hold your rupture with OUR TRUSS under all conditions or no charge. Examination and circulars free. DR. M. H. BROWN, Courier-Journal Office Building.

TABB'S GENERAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, FREIGHT TRANSFER LINE AND PUBLIC SCALE.
(C. S. TABB, Prop.)
Warehouse on railroad track. Freight hauled to and from depots.
Office, Rowan, Bet. 14th and 15th. Tel. rings 317-2421

OPTICIANS.

WEDEKIND OPTICAL CO. SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES. ARTIFICIAL EYES. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS. 536 Fourth Ave. Louisville, Ky.
The New Artificial Eye.
Most perfect ever made. Natural expression, and movement in perfect harmony with the natural eye. We are specialists of wide experience in FITTING; and with our large stock of eyes are able to obtain the most perfect results.

COUNT BONI'S AFFAIRS AGAIN IN COURT.

His Appeal From a Judgment Rendered In Favor of Banker Davillier Is Being Heard.

Paris, Dec. 3.—The financial affairs of Count Boni de Castellane again came before a French tribunal to-day, when the Court of Appeals began the hearing of the Count's appeal against a judgment obtained in the tribunal of commerce in favor of the banker, Davillier. The judgment in question ordered Count de Castellane to pay bills amounting to 2,000,000 francs, drawn by the Count in favor of Charles Wertheimer, the London bric-a-brac dealer, and which were held by M. Davillier.

Counsel for Count de Castellane claimed that M. Davillier had no direct interest in the bills, but was acting for Charles Wertheimer, and that this invalidated the previous judgment.

The court adjourned without rendering a decision.

Good Roads Train At Work.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 3.—The experts of the good roads train running under the auspices of the Southern railway, engaged to-day in practical road building. Early this morning a gang of workmen, in charge of W. H. Irwin, began the work of grading Sayre street. To-morrow the good roads convention will meet.

CORSETS.

C/B "A LA SPIRITE CORSETS" FOR THE WOMAN OF FASHION
Straight Front
FOR SALE AT ALL LEADING RETAILERS
STROUSE, ADLER & CO. MANUFACTURERS 412 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mary E. Wilkins' Great Novel
The Portion of Labor
A Study of An American Girl
The Chicago Post says: "It shows the work of a master hand."
ILLUSTRATED, $1.50
Franklin Square Harper & Brothers New York City

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Your Wife
will tell you that only the correct and most fashionable fixings are found at Lewis'.
The MacHurdle Full Dress Shirts, Full Dress Stock Front Band Bow, Dent's and Fowne's Kid Gloves for evening and day purposes, Silk Half Hose and Underwear, President Suspenders, swell Collars, etc.
Men's department apart from other stocks with experienced men to serve you.
John C. Lewis & Co.

MME. BUSH—HAIR STORE
Graduate of New York School of Dermatology.
513 FOURTH AVENUE.
Courier-Journal Office Building.

TOYS.

Lewis' Toy Store
Offers for To-morrow:
10c For a full box of Christmas Tree Candles, assorted colors.
25c For a regular 50c Magic Lantern, with slides; pretty Soldier Sets, Noisy Drum, Toy Tea Sets, etc.
50c For Shoo Fly Rocking Horses, Children's Rockers, Red Painted Tables, etc.
98c For Steel Wheel Velocipedes.
We store free of charge anything purchased now and deliver when you say so.
John C. Lewis & Co.

MONUMENTS.

THE LEADING STONE AND GRANITE CONTRACTORS OF THE SOUTH,
Peter-Burghard Stone Co.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
MONUMENTS
—AND—
Building Stone Contractors.
Salesrooms 317 West Jefferson St. Office and Works, 13th, 14th and Maple Sts.

COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING DIRECTORY

Elevator Sunday 9 A. M. To 12 M.

Mutual Life of New York—Rooms 2, 3, 4, 5 and 11.....Biscoe Hindman, General Agent.
Employes' Supply Co......Room 1.
Southern Railway News Co.—Rooms 6, 7 and 8.
M. T. Lewman & Co.—Contractors and Builders.....Room 9.
National Sick and Accident Association—C. H. Wood, Supt.....Room 10.
Louisville Credit Co......Room 12.
Dr. B. G. Rees, Dentist—Telephone 3689 A. Rooms 14 and 15.
Wm. J. Watkins & Co.—Press and Ornamental Brick, Coke, Coal, Iron.....Room 16.
Val. P. Collins—Architect.....Room 16.
New Louisville Jockey Club...Room 17.
Dr. Finck—Hours 3 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday from 10 to 11 a. m.....Rooms 18 and 19.
Miss Kate O'Brien, Modiste.....Room 20.
Western and Southern Life Ins. Co.—Alex. Alteman, Supt.....Rooms 21 and 22.
Tontine Loan and Security Co. (incorporated)—E. R. Hayden, Supt.....Room 23.
Dr. M. H. Brown—Rupture Specialist. Room 24.
Dr. J. W. Clark, Dentist—Rooms 25 and 26. Telephone 3632—M.
Kentucky Building and Contracting Co. Patton Vitrified Brick Co. } Room 28.
Dr. W. C. McManama, Osteopath. Hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Tel. 3923 M.....Room 29.
Geo. J. Monroe, M. D.—Room 30. Hours 9 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sunday 9 to 10:30 a. m.
Miss Kate Fitzgerald—Purchasing Agent. Room 31.
American Loan and Trust Co...Room 32.
The Prudential Insurance Co. (Special Ordinary Agency).—C. T. Trueheart, Manager. C. T. Moench, General Agent. Rooms 33 and 34.
Tinsley Engraving Co.—Rooms 35, 36, 36½.
Fidelity Loan Co......Rooms 37 and 38.
Miss Nannie Morgan, Modiste. Rooms 37 and 39.
Mrs. Sue M. Davis, Manager, Novita and Dr. V. P. English Home Treatments, the latter a specific for Nervous Disorders...Room 40.
Gustave Frese's Music Studio..Room 41.
E. D. Fryer & Son—Real Estate and Loan. Room 42.
Drs. Orendorf & Weber—Rooms 43 and 44. Hours 9 to 1, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sunday 9 to 12. Tel. 924.
Preferred Tontine Mercantile Co. Room 45.
Mrs. Margaret Clokey, Miss Katherine Van Dusen. } Room 47.
Louisville Dental Laboratory—Charles Hallenberg, Proprietor.....Rooms 48 and 49.
Conrad Schmidt, Artist.....Room 50.
Harvey Joiner, Artist—Room 51. Paintings on exhibition. Visitors welcome. 10 to 1 o'clock.
B. F. Meek & Sons—Manufacturers of Meek Fishing Reel.....Rooms 52 and 53.
Mrs. Minnie Frazee—Hours 10 to 12 and 1 to 4.....Room 56.
Whist Club.....Room 57.
John Herr Sutcliffe—Advertising Agency. Room 58.
Barber Shop—Rear elevator. H. R. Cook, Pr.

INSURANCE.

Bread Like Mother Used to Make.

LADY CANVASSERS
are calling on the lady housekeepers of Louisville and explaining the merits of, and distributing tickets for free samples of Whiteside's
MOTHER'S BREAD
Madam, when one calls on you don't treat her like you would a book agent or a peddler; but give her a hearing, please, and try Mother's Bread. It's a good thing which you'll be glad to hear about.

The Great Enemy of Debt
is life insurance. If every man that's in debt would carry life insurance, few homes would be sold under foreclosure and few families left to poverty and want. The
Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky
offers to pay your debts for you after you die and to provide for your widow and orphans. Its new Perfection Policy is the best insurance issued.
Home Office, Fifth and Market.

WHISKY.


LOOK IT UP
In the old records of the Royal Palaces and you'll find that for fifty years John Begg, of Scotland, has been the purveyor of choice liqueur. Wouldn't his famous Royal Lochnagar Whisky "touch the spot" for you? 'Twould be excellent to "top out" the holiday feast. It's here. $1.25 and $1.75 a bottle. $14 and $18.50 a dozen.
Mammoth Grocery Co.
Agents for Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.
Sample and Souvenir Book for the Asking.

Ask for Wintersmith's Chill Tonic.

CHINAWARE, ETC.


See them in our House-furnishings Dept. in BASEMENT.
Coffee Made Perfectly by the Wonderful French Steam Coffee Machine.
It will make a splendid Christmas present.
J. Dolfinger & Co. 584 4th AVE. NEAR WALNUT.

For Colds and Grip there is nothing better than Wintersmith's Chill Tonic. Try it and be convinced.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

PROSPERITY NOT TO BE DISTURBED BY AGITATION OF THE TARIFF

Recommendation, However, For Abolition of Needless Duties and For Reciprocity.

TRUST QUESTION A DELICATE ONE.

Publicity and Federal Supervision Suggested For the Regulation of Great Industrial Combinations.

ANARCHY STRONGLY DENOUNCED

Washington, Dec. 3.—The message of President Roosevelt, sent to Congress to-day, is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil wal, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed officeseeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

* * *

Assassin Struck At Honest Toil.

President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wage-workers, who had entered the army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the President was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had; at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no President—not even Lincoln himself—was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people—to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought, after having endeavored to guide that thought aright. He had just been re-elected to the presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, he took advantage of an occasion when the President was meeting the people generally; and advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days, while the President yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes and the breath went from his lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends, and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character, that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the Nation. We mourn a good and great President who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

* * *

The Blow To the Nation.

When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehension and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to the crude and foolish visionary, who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.

The blow was aimed, not at this President, but at all Presidents; at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law-abiding purpose and practice of the people of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the President be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order," save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail.

Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife-beating.

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the State to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

* * *

Law To Exclude Anarchists.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country, and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the Constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man-stealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized Powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime.

* * *

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the President. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the Government, the Government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming President by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the President's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

* * * *

GREAT DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if the flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to themselves but to others. If the business world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity, to work to good effect.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the Nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the Twentieth, with very serious social problems. The old laws, and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient.

* * *

Not Due To the Tariff.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff, nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have, on the whole, done great good to our people. Without them, the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving us as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy any one capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

* * *

Other Reasons For Caution.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of to-day. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions; and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more, than others; but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter upon any proof of this statement; the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worse for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

* * *

Legislation Must Be Rational.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry, and with sober self-restraint. Much of legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well-known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the Government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

* * *

Are Trusts Really Harmful?

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from Government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions; and it is, therefore, our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

* * *

Publicity a Sure Remedy.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the Government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of Government regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the State laws about them, and, as no State has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national Government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a State as Massachusetts in order to produce excellent results.

* * *

Framers of Constitution Could Not Foresee.

When the Constitution was adopted, at the end of the Eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the Twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several States were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the National Government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the Interstate Commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

* * *

New Cabinet Officer.

There should be created a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis, and making firm our new position in the international industrial world; while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage-workers and capitalist, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this republic.

* * *

Exclude the Chinese.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is, therefore, a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible.

Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

* * *

Plea For "Fair" Labor.

The national Government should demand the highest quality of service from its employes; and in return it should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the interstate commerce law, which will render effective the efforts of different States to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of Government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States Government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. The Government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should uphold it by proper inspection, extending, if necessary, to the subcontractors. The Government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

* * *

The Great Social Problem.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the Government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our Constitution there is much more scope for such action by the State and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the National Government can act.

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or anyone else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

* * *

Immigration Laws Unsatisfactory.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

But the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

* * * *

ABOUT THE TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy.

Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff changes at this time.

Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

* * *

Hand Maiden of Protection.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support.

The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided.

The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor, or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

* * *

Prosperity Must Continue.

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus, for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

* * * *

THE MERCHANT MARINE AND SHIP SUBSIDY.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points.

Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American-built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized; and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Our Government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

* * * *

ADDITIONAL SAFEGUARDS IN MATTERS FINANCIAL.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our Government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being, should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources, as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditure. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.

* * * *

REGULATION OF RAILWAYS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the Interstate Commerce Act. The cardinal provisions of this act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

That law was largely an experiment. Experience has shown the wisdom of its purposes, but has also shown, possibly, that some of its requirements are wrong; certainly the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. Those who complain of the management of the railways allege that established rates are not maintained; that rebates and similar devices are habitually resorted to; that these preferences are usually in favor of the large shipper; that they drive out of business the smaller competitor; that, while many rates are too low, many others are excessive, and that gross preferences are made, affecting both localities and commodities. Upon the other hand, the railways assert that the law, by its very terms, tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of that right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain nondiscriminating rates.

The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The Government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so, and should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end. At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial life blood of this nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of Congress.

* * * *

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE STEADILY BROADENS WORK.

The Department of Agriculture during the past fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several States and Territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil survey and possible new crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock-growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our export trade during the year that has just closed.

* * *

Preservation of Forests.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and maintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before.

Wise forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water or grass, from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forest, except to make way for agriculture, threatens our well-being.

The practical usefulness of the national forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a widespread demand by the people of the West for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past. Additions should be made to them whenever practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly business-like management.

At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the General Land Office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States Geological Survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the Bureau of Forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the Bureau of Forestry, to which they properly belong. The present diffusion of responsibility is bad from every standpoint. It prevents that effective co-operation between the Government and the men who utilize the resources of the reserves, without which the interests of both must suffer. The scientific bureaus generally should be put under the Department of Agriculture. The President should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture. He already has such power in the case of lands needed by the Departments of War and the Navy.

The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to those which depend on wood and grass. The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production. The Western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country to-day if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

* * *

Protecting the Game.

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection, because of the great injury done by live stock, above all, by sheep. The increase in deer, elk, and other animals in the Yellowstone Park shows what may be expected when our mountain forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground-breeding birds, including grouse and quail, and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time, the water-storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

In cases where natural conditions have been restored for a few years, vegetation has again carpeted the ground, birds and deer are coming back, and hundreds of persons, especially from the immediate neighborhood, come each summer to enjoy the privilege of camping. Some at least of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds, and free camping grounds for the ever-increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health, and recreation in the splendid forests and flower-clad meadows of our mountains. The forest reserves should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole, and not sacrificed to the shortsighted greed of a few.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drouth they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is, therefore, an essential condition of water conservation.

* * *

Problem of Irrigation.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual States acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single States would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function, at least in some of its features. It is as right for the National Government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams.

The Government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the Government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

* * *

Government Must Do It.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main-line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the National Government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the Government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should so far as possible be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with State laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. The policy of the National Government should be to aid irrigation in the several States and Territories in such manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves, and as will stimulate needed reforms in the State laws and regulations governing irrigation.

The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic States. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent Western competition with Eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the Nation.

* * *

Foundation Already Laid.

The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the policy just described. It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned, both as to what can and what cannot be safely attempted, by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning the Government should make clear, beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public interest. No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy selfish personal or local interests; but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts, after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extravagance, and the believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

Whatever the Nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over two hundred millions of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water; but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid States have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership.

* * *

Private Ownership of Water.

Whoever controls a stream practically

PRESERVE PEACE AND STRENGTHEN NAVY.

controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing enduring wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is too abundant to justify hoarding it, have no proper application in a dry country.

In the arid States the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the Western States have already recognized this, and have incorporated in their Constitutions the doctrine of perpetual State ownership of water.

The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the nation's aid and co-operation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished. Laws so vitally affecting homes as those which control the water supply will only be effective when they have the sanction of the irrigators; reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the enlightenment of the people most concerned. The larger development which national aid insures should, however, awaken in every arid State the determination to make its irrigation system equal in justice and effectiveness that of any country in the civilized world.

Nothing could be more unwise than for isolated communities to continue to learn everything experimentally instead of profiting by what is already known elsewhere. We are dealing with a new and momentous question in the pregnant years while institutions are forming, and what we do will affect not only the present but future generations.

Our aim should be not simply to reclaim the largest area of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to create for this new industry the best possible social and industrial conditions; and this requires that we not only understand the existing situation, but avail ourselves of the best experience of the time in the solution of its problems. A careful study should be made, both by the nation and the States, of the irrigation laws and conditions here and abroad. Ultimately it will probably be necessary for the nation to co-operate with the several arid States in proportion as these States by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it.

• • • •

OUR DUTIES TO THE ISLANDS AND THEIR PRESENT NEEDS.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the Territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the island should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any State or Territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Their material welfare must be as carefully and jealously considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the Congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

• • •

Tariff Concessions To Cuba.

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress, and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom—indeed, to the vital need—of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her Constitution affirmed what we desired—that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other Power, and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

• • •

Problem In the Philippines.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater amount of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

It is no light task for a nation to achieve the temperamental qualities without which the institutions of free government are but an empty mockery. Our people are now successfully governing themselves, because for more than a thousand years they have been slowly fitting themselves, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, toward this end. What has taken us thirty generations to achieve, we cannot expect to see another race accomplish out of hand, especially when large portions of that race start very far behind the point where our ancestors had reached even thirty generations ago. In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

• • •

Cannot Abandon Our Duty.

History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the disinterested zeal for their progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity. The character of Gov. Taft and of his associates and subordinates is a proof, if such be needed, of the sincerity of our effort to give the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government, exactly as fast as they show themselves fit to exercise it. Since civil government was established not an appointment has been made in the islands with any reference to considerations of political influence, or to aught else save the fitness of the man and the needs of the service.

In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines, it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer, sincerely desirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by a desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have gone to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. To have taken a single step farther or faster in advance would have been folly and weakness, and might well have been crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious, first for their sakes, and next, because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit.

• • •

Danger of Too Much Independence.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves, self-government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self-government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the ladrone.

The heartiest praise is due to large numbers of the natives of the islands for their steadfast loyalty. The Macabebes have been conspicuous for their courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that the Secretary of War be empowered to take some systematic action in the way of aiding those of these men who are crippled in the service and the families of those who are killed.

• • •

Industrial Development Needed.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war. Of course no business man will go into the Philippines unless it is to his interest to do so; and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that he should go in. It is therefore necessary that the Congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

Not to permit this is to do a wrong to the Philippines. The franchises must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will guarantee the islands against any kind of improper exploitation. But the vast natural wealth of the islands must be developed, and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be thrown open for individual enterprise, which has been the real factor in the development of every region over which our flag has flown. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise; and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

• • • •

NEED OF A CABLE TO ISLANDS AND ASIA.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial, but for political and military considerations.

Either the Congress should immediately provide for the construction of a Government cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a Government cable may be secured to the Government by contract with a private cable company.

• • • •

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS AT LAST IS POSSIBLE.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal, and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality, without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the Senate, and if approved the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

• • • •

PEACE WITH THE WORLD OUR GREATEST DESIRE.

The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace, and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized Powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it, but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference.

• • •

Monroe Doctrine Not Hostile.

The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just seventy-eight years have passed since President Monroe in his annual message announced that "The American continents are henceforth not to be cosidered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." In other words, the Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one New World Power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the New World nations.

• • •

Means Commercial Independence.

This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American State. We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American Power.

• • •

Our Own Good Faith.

Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guaranty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We wish to work with them hand in hand, so that all of us may be uplifted together, and we rejoice over the good fortune of any of them, we gladly hail their material prosperity and political stability, and are concerned and alarmed if any of them fall into industrial or political chaos. We do not wish to see any Old World military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The peoples of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way.

• • • •

UPBUILDING OF THE NAVY MUST STILL GO ON.

The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and, above all, to the peace of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly-trained navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the isthmian canal is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our navy should be put and kept in the highest degree of efficiency, and should be made to answer our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this nation can possibly pay.

Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized Power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

• • •

Backing of Monroe Doctrine.

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

It is not possible to improvise a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. Some auxiliary vessels can be turned into makeshifts which will do in default of any better for minor work, and a proportion of raw men can be mixed with the highly trained, their shortcomings being made good by the skill of their fellows, but the efficient fighting force of the navy, when pitted against an equal opponent, will be found almost exclusively in the warships that have been regularly built, and in the officers and men who through years of faithful performance of sea duty have been trained to handle their formidable but complex and delicate weapons with the highest efficiency. In the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago had been launched from two to fourteen years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the conning towers, the gun turrets and the engine-rooms had through long years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty.

• • •

Beginning of the New Navy.

Our present navy was begun in 1882. At that period our navy consisted of a collection of antiquated wooden ships, already almost as out of place against modern war vessels as the galleys of Alcibiades and Hamilcar—certainly as the ships of Tromp and Blake. Nor at that time did we have men fit to handle a modern man-of-war. Under the wise legislation of the Congress and the successful administration of a succession of patriotic Secretaries of the Navy, belonging to both political parties, the work of upbuilding the navy went on, and ships equal to any in the world of their kind were continually added; and what was even more important, these ships were exercised at sea singly and in squadrons until the men aboard them were able to get the best possible service out of them. The result was seen in the short war with Spain, which was decided with such rapidity because of the infinitely greater preparedness of our navy than of the Spanish navy.

• • •

"Glory Enough For All."

While awarding the fullest honor to the men who actually commanded and manned the ships which destroyed the Spanish sea forces in the Philippines and in Cuba, we must not forget that an equal meed of praise belongs to those without whom neither blow could have been struck. The Congressmen who voted years in advance the money to lay down the ships, to build the guns, to buy the armor-plate; the department officials and the business men and wage-workers who furnished what the Congress had authorized; the Secretaries of the Navy who asked for and expended the appropriations; and finally the officers who, in fair weather and foul, on actual sea service, trained and disciplined the crews of the ships when there was no war in sight—all are entitled to a full share in the glory of Manila and Santiago and the respect accorded by every true American to those who wrought such signal triumph for our country. It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph of 1898. If we fail to show forethought and preparation now, there may come a time when disaster will befall us instead of triumph; and should this time come, the fault will rest primarily, not upon those whom the accident of events puts in supreme command at the moment, but upon those who have failed to prepare in advance.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battleships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battleships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the nation.

• • •

Must Have More Men.

To send any warship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and 1,000 additional marines should be provided; and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis. There is one small matter which should be mentioned in connection with Annapolis. The pretentious and unmeaning title of "naval cadet" should be abolished; the title of "midshipman," full of historic association, should be restored.

Even in time of peace a warship should be used until it wears out, for only so can it be kept fit to respond to any emergency. The officers and men alike should be kept as much as possible on blue water, for it is there only they can learn their duties as they should be learned. The big vessels should be maneuvered in squadrons containing not merely battleships, but the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts. The torpedo boats should be handled by the younger officers in such manner as will fit the latter to take responsibility and meet the emergencies of actual warfare.

• • •

Training Must Be Constant.

Every detail ashore which can be performed by a civilian should be so performed, the officer being kept for his special duty in the sea service. Above all, gunnery practice should be unceasing. It is important to have our navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that ship for ship it should equal in efficiency any navy in the world. This is possible only with highly drilled crews and officers, and this in turn imperatively demands continuous and progressive instruction in target practice, ship handling, squadron tactics and general discipline. Our ships must be assembled in squadrons actively cruising away from harbors and never long at anchor. The resulting wear upon engines and hulls must be endured; a battleship worn out in long training of officers and men is well paid for by the results, while, on the other hand, no matter in how excellent condition, it is useless if the crew be not expert.

We now have seventeen battleships appropriated for, of which nine are completed and have been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to recruit and train the men to fight them. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned. Good ships and good guns are simply good weapons, and the best weapons are useless save in the hands of men who know how to fight with them. The men must be trained and drilled under a thorough and well-planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruiting must be carried on with still greater vigor. Every effort must be made to exalt the main function of the officer—the command of men. The leading graduates of the Naval Academy should be assigned to the combatant branches, the line and marines.

Many of the essentials of success are already recognized by the General Board, which, as the central office of a growing staff, is moving steadily toward a proper war efficiency and a proper efficiency of the whole navy under the Secretary. This General Board, by fostering the creation of a general staff, is providing for the official and then the general recognition of our altered conditions as a nation and of the true meaning of a great war fleet, which meaning is, first, the best men, and, second, the best ships.

• • •

Naval Militia and Reserve.

The naval militia forces are State organizations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the General Government.

But in addition we should at once provide for a national naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the Navy Department, and subject to the call of the Chief Executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment, and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the naval academy, graduates of the naval militia, officers and crews of coast-line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vessels and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations and light houses.

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political, but in commercial, matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be "opulent, aggressive and unarmed."

• • • •

ARMY NEEDS NO INCREASE BUT MUST BE KEPT EFFICIENT.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units, who as officers and enlisted men, compose this army, are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

The conditions of modern war are such as to make an infinitely heavier demand than ever before upon the individual character and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man, and to make it far more difficult for men to act together with effect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and at the same time act in combination with others with whom he is no longer in the old-fashioned elbow-to-elbow touch. Under such conditions a few men of the highest excellence are worth more than many men without the special skill, which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and morale.

But nowadays the most valuable fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the rifleman who is also a skillful and daring rider.

The proportion of our cavalry regiments has wisely been increased. The American cavalryman, trained to manoeuvre and fight with equal facility on foot and on horseback, is the best type of soldier for general purposes now to be found in the world. The ideal cavalryman of the present day is a man who can fight on foot as effectively as the best infantryman, and who is in addition unsurpassed in the care and management of his horse and in his ability to fight on horseback.

• • •

Merit Rather Than Seniority.

A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the Civil War who are still in the army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by law the same privileges accorded to their comrades in the navy.

The process of elimination of the least fit should be conducted in a manner that would render it practically impossible to apply political or social pressure on behalf of any candidate, so that each man may be judged purely on his own merits. Pressure for the promotion of civil officials for political reasons is bad enough, but it is tenfold worse where applied on behalf of officers of the army or navy. Every promotion and every detail under the War Department must be made solely with regard to the good of the service and to the capacity and merit of the man himself.

No pressure, political, social or personal, of any kind, will be permitted to exercise the least effect in any question of promotion or detail; and if there is reason to believe that such pressure is exercised at the instigation of the officer concerned, it will be held to militate against him.

In our army we cannot afford to have rewards or duties distributed save on the simple ground that those who by their own merits are entitled to the rewards get them, and that those who are peculiarly fit to do the duties are chosen to perform them.

• • •

Too Much Red Tape.

Every effort should be made to bring the army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service no work save that directly in the line of such service should be required. The paper work in the army, as in the navy, should be greatly reduced. What is needed is proved power of command and capacity to work well in the field. Constant care is necessary to prevent dry rot in the transportation and commissary departments.

Our army is so small and so much scattered that it is very difficult to give the higher officers (as well as the lower officers and the enlisted men) a chance to practice maneuvers in mass on a comparatively large scale. In time of need no amount of individual excellence would avail against the paralysis which would follow inability to work as a coherent whole, under skillful and daring leadership. The Congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and, if possible, also a division of National Guardsmen, once a year. These exercises might take the form of field maneuvers, or, if on the gulf coast or the Pacific or Atlantic seaboard, or in the region of the Great Lakes, the army corps, when assembled, could be marched from some inland point to some point on the water, there embarked, disembarked after a couple of days' journey at some other point, and again marched inland. Only by actual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, camping, embarking and disembarking will it be possible to train the higher officers to perform their duties well and smoothly.

• • •

Encouraging Re-Enlistment.

A great debt is owing from the public to the men of the army and navy. They should be so treated as to enable them to reach the highest point of efficiency, so that they may be able to respond instantly to any demand made upon them to sustain the interests of the nation and the honor of the flag. The individual American enlisted man is probably on the whole a more formidable fighting man than the regular of any other army. Every consideration should be shown him, and in return the highest standard of usefulness should be exacted from him. It is well worth while for the Congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier.

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four-year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so-called staff divisions; second, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and minimum limit for the army. It would be difficult to overestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our army which these three reforms are making, and have in part already effected.

• • •

Supplementary Legislation Needed.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the War Department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. There is, however, need of supplementary legislation. Thorough military education must be provided, and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the National Guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician; but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

• • •

Militia Law Worthless.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the National Guard of the several States, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the Guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war.

That the army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

• • • •

TRIBUTE TO THE VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. They did the one deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history, all our annals would be meaningless, and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united Nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the Nation was kept united. We are now indeed one Nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our union enables us all in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the times that tried men's souls.

The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and the West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career; and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the Civil War will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

• • • •

ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND EXTENSION OF SYSTEM.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are nonpolitical all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases of applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied, and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense, the gain to the Government has been immense. The navy yards and postal service illustrate, probably better than any other branches of the Government, the great gain in economy, efficiency and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the President thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

• • •

Should Apply To Possessions.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possession. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service.

The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the Government; and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

• • • •

CONSULAR SERVICE IN NEED OF REFORM.

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartily commended to your attention. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the Congress. They are based upon the just principle that appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness; that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abroad combine to make it essential that our Consuls should be men of character, knowledge and enterprise. It is true that the service is now, in the main, efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the Congress on this subject are enacted into law.

• • • •

PROBLEM OF THE INDIANS AND NEED OF REFORMS.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The general allotment act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions some sixty thousand Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period, during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very, very limited. On the reservations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the particular Indian. There is no use in attempting to induce agriculture in a country suited only for cattle raising, where the Indian should be made a stock grower. The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indians. It promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperism and stifles industry. It is an effectual barrier to progress. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have everything in common.

• • •

Treat Lo Like the White Man.

The Indian should be treated as an individual—like the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur; every effort should be made to minimize these hardships; but we should not because of them hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agencies.

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races where we do not possess exclusive control, every effort should be made to bring it about.

• • • •

ABOUT EXPOSITIONS, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic—by far the formost power in the Western hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent region, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition, and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The National Government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the Congress. I heartily recommend this exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston Exposition have requested the Cabinet officers to place thereat the Government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I earnestly recommend that the Congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoint this exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful, not merely to Buffalo, but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the President's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy, because it represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public.

• • •

Smithsonian Institution.

The advancement of the highest interests of national science and learning and the custody of objects of art and of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been committed to the Smithsonian Institution. In furtherance of its declared purpose for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—the Congress has from time to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been executed by the Institution with notable fidelity. There should be no halt in the work of the Institution, in accordance with the plans which its Secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the National Zoological Park. The urgent needs of the National Museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over five thousand public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method, and by co-operation, to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the Federal library, which, though still the Library of Congress, and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the Western Hemisphere, and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library uses. Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

• • •

Permanent Census Bureau.

For the sake of good administration, sound economy and the advancement of science, the Census Office as now constituted should be made a permanent Government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper and more satisfactory work, in the interest not only of our business, but of statistics, economic and social science.

• • • •

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from $11,411,779 in 1897 to $3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,009, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,600. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

• • •

Second Class Abuses.

The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the Government through the intrenched and well-understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second-class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that while the second-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only $4,294,445 of the aggregate postal revenue of $111,631,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the Congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy deliberately adopted for a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privileged rate is wholly outside of the intent of the law, and has secured admission only through an evasion of its requirements or through lax construction. The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second-class mail. If it be only one-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The Post-office Department has now undertaken to remove the abuses as far as is possible by a stricter application of the law; and it should be sustained in its effort.

• • • •

MATTERS OF FOREIGN NOTE IN WHICH WE ARE CONCERNED.

Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured Powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese Government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several Powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the Congress, with a report of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, good judgment and energy he has displayed in performing an exceedingly difficult and delicate task.

The agreement reached disposes in a manner satisfactory to the Powers of the various grounds of complaint, and will contribute materially to better future relations between China and the Powers. Reparation has been made by China for the murder of foreigners during the uprising and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for or having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a period of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly treated, and edicts have been issued making all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them.

• • •

Future Safety In Pekin.

Provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign representatives in Pekin by setting aside for their exclusive use a quarter of

the city which the Powers can make defensible, and in which they can if necessary maintain permanent military guards; by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea; and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the Emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the States, societies and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various Powers to protect life and restore order.

Under the provisions of this joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign Powers may decide to be needed.

The Chinese Government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bettering the water approaches to Shanghai and to Tientsin, the centers of foreign trade in central and Northern China, and an international conservancy board, in which the Chinese Government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghai river and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages, a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substituting specific for ad valorem duties, and an expert has been sent abroad on the part of the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals and rice, gold and silver coin and bullion, has also been agreed upon in the settlement.

* * *

Our Stand For Moderation.

During these troubles our Government has unswervingly advocated moderation, and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the empire and the modern world; while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguarding life and property, restoring order and vindicating the national interest and honor. It behooves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good will, and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations, on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. We advocate the "open door," with all that it implies; not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial opportunities on the coasts, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily favored. Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful and friendly community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can the work now auspiciously begun be carried to fruition. In the attainment of this purpose we necessarily claim parity of treatment, under the conventions, throughout the empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all other Powers.

* * *

Pan-American Congress.

We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the proceedings of the Pan-American Congress, convoked at the invitation of Mexico, and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to co-operate with their colleagues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American Commonwealths, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large.

My predecessor communicated to Congress the fact that the Weil and La Abra awards against Mexico have been adjudged by the highest courts of our country to have been obtained through fraud and perjury on the part of the claimants, and that in accordance with the acts of the Congress the money remaining in the hands of the Secretary of State on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the money received from Mexico on these awards had been paid by this Government to the claimants before the decision of the courts was rendered. My judgment is that the Congress should return to Mexico an amount equal to the sums thus already paid to the claimants.

* * *

Foreign Expressions of Sorrow.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the Government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation, in turn, received from every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people, and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, December 3, 1901.

Children's Christmas Contest.

Children who intend to compete for the awards in the treasure-loan contest at the Children's Christmas Carnival on December 14 are reminded that they must send their names, and specify entries, to Miss Etta Snead at Fourth and Chestnut streets.

This should be done promptly, so that those having the exhibit in charge may know how to provide as to show-cases, etc.

The treasures themselves will be brought by the owners to the Scottish Rite Cathedral on Friday afternoon, December 13, where a committee of ladies will be ready to receive them, and care for them, till the owners take them into their own care again the following evening.

There will be a first and a second prize for girls and boys for the best ancient toy, or child's treasure, exhibited; and for the best modern one, also a first and second prize for girls, and a first and second prize for boys. The exhibit will be in the second large hall from 2 o'clock to 5 on the day of the carnival. Then Mrs. Atwood Martin, Miss Mildred Hill and Miss Moore will sit in judgment upon the exhibits. At 5 o'clock, from the stage of the large hall, the awards will be announced, and the prizes bestowed on the proud winners.

Feature of Library Entertainment.

An interesting feature of the library entertainment to be given at the College-street Chapel, Thursday night, under the auspices of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will be a collection of rare old hive-looms belonging to some of Louisville's oldest families. They will be used to illustrate the name of a well-known book by a popular author. Some good music will also be a feature.

Personally Conducted Excursions To Washington, All Expenses Included

Leave Louisville via B. and O. S.-W. 2 p. m. Monday, December 9. For rates and particulars, call on or address R. S. Brown, Fourth and Main streets, Louisville.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Willie Wallace and Bertha Gentes, Edward Hebel and Hattie Susan Miller, Harry Ives Wood and Sallie Alexander Fetter, John Sikokes and Mamie Slater, Joseph Gross and Matilda Pearce, Thomas Duggan and Sarah Malia.

TOO SEVERE

Penalty For Nonpayment of State Taxes.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETS.

SHERIFF SHOULD BE GIVEN LONGER TIME TO COLLECT.

CRAWFORD BILL INDORSED.

Col. Belknap Wants Book Typewriters Adopted For Copying Deeds—Clerk Willing To Change.

MR. SWEARINGEN'S VIEWS.

Although the open meeting of the Board of Trade at noon yesterday was not well attended, the members who were present evinced considerable interest in the work before them, and action was taken on public questions which may lead to the Legislature making some changes in laws that will prove beneficial to Louisville.

The first business of the meeting, which was called to order by Mr. M. E. Taylor, the president, was the offering of a report by Mr. Embry Swearingen regarding the present penalties for failure to promptly pay State taxes. He offered a resolution, which was later adopted by the board, and in discussing it said that the Sheriff should be given a longer time in which to collect State taxes, and he thought that some legislation was needed to prevent abuses growing out of the sale of property to nonresidents. There was some opposition to certain sections of the resolution, but Mr. C. C. Mengel said that the resolution was prepared simply to indicate the feeling of the Board of Trade on the matter, and that if the Legislature took any action at all it could prepare and adopt a proper law. However, one or two amendments were offered to the resolution, which were accepted, and it was adopted as follows:

First—That it is the opinion of the Board of Trade that the present penalties for failure to pay promptly State taxes are unnecessarily severe and should be modified.

Second—That the Sheriff should be given a longer time in which to use every means now provided for the collection of the current taxes before a sale is made.

Third—That there should be one office in which delinquent taxes—State and county—should be paid.

Fourth—That some legislation should be passed which will prevent the abuses now growing out of the sale of property for taxes of nonresidents.

* * *

Uniform Law.

The next question discussed was an amendment of the State law relative to negotiable instruments. Mr. H. C. Burnett, the attorney, was asked to make an address on the subject, and in a few words he discussed the necessity of having a uniform law concerning negotiable paper in every State in the Union. He said that every merchant, business man and banker ought to feel a deep interest in having a uniform law passed by the Kentucky Legislature, and, while such a law would keep many dollars from the pockets of attorneys, it would prove of untold benefit to business men. He said that often it was necessary for a business man to employ a lawyer to get him out of trouble on account of different laws existing in every State concerning negotiable paper.

"An organized movement was begun in 1896," said Mr. Burnett, "by the American Bar Association to have a uniform law adopted in every State in the Union. A bill drafted along the lines of an English law was sent to many Legislatures, and sixteen of them passed it and it became a law by the signature of the Governor. The District of Columbia also adopted the law. Other State Legislatures passed it, but their Governors refused to sign it. The law is known as the 'Crawford Bill,' and I think that it should be recommended to the Legislature for its consideration and passage. Every business man who does business outside of the State should demand its passage."

Mr. Mengel asked that a resolution be adopted indorsing the Crawford Bill, and the following was introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That this board favors

First—The adoption of the uniform law relative to negotiable instruments.

Second—That this board recommends to the Legislature the passage of what is known as "the Crawford Bill," which has been already adopted as a law in sixteen States and the District of Columbia.

* * *

Typewriters For Copying Deeds.

Col. Morris B. Belknap asked that a law be passed compelling the County Clerks to adopt book typewriters for copying deeds and other instruments instead of using the longhand system. He said that the typewriter was in use in many States, and he had information that the incoming County Clerk would be willing to adopt them, but he was not sure whether an instrument recorded in the county books after being typewritten would be legal. Mr. Swearingen said that he did not think that a law was necessary to bring about this change. He said that he had consulted authorities, and they were of the opinion that a typewritten instrument would be legal. Besides, he said, typewriters were in use in Fulton, Washington, Bracken, Hart, Hardin, Warren, Graves, McCracken, Daviess and Scott counties, and no legal objection had been raised. Therefore he offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Trade the records of the County Clerk of Jefferson county, Ky., should, as far as possible, be typewritten.

That the directors of the Board of Trade are hereby directed to use eevry proper means to induce the proper authorities to have these records so written.

A letter was read from Mr. James H. Wilson, of Wilmington, Del., stating that he would be glad to change the date of his lecture here from Saturday, December 14, to Friday, December 13, and the secretary was accordingly notified to invite him to deliver a lecture on that evening.

Revival At Clifton Baptist Church.

The revival which has been in progress at the Clifton Baptist church, Belleaire and Frankfort avenues, continues this week, Evangelist McConnell preaching at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. Three were received for baptism Monday night and one by relation. Twenty-two have been baptized. In all thirty-six have been received into the church. Evangelist McConnell will preach this afternoon on "God's Promises," and to-night on "The Judgment."

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup helps consumptives and cures incipient consumption; it loosens the phlegm and heals. It is without doubt the best cough medicine. Price 25c.

SLING PASTE.

Scraps Among Bill Posters Patched Up.

NEW YORK FIRMS COMBINE.

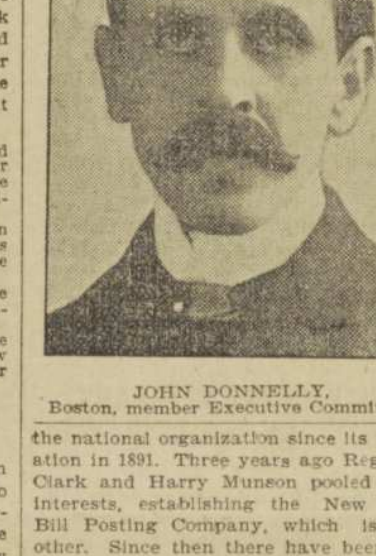
EACH PUTS UP $10,000 FORFEIT ON ACCURACY OF BOOKS.

CHICAGO HAS A BIG FIGHT.

Windy City Lands the Thirteenth Representative of the National Association.

MANY NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

An important meeting of the directors of the Associated Bill Posters and Distributers of the United States and Canada began at Seelbach's Hotel yesterday morning. Matters of national interest to the men behind the paste brushes—and in front of dead walls, etc.—are to be discussed during the sessions, which continued through yesterday and half of last night and will be renewed this morning. The most noteworthy case to come up this morning is that of the consolidation of the two companies of New York City, which have been at war for years. One firm—A. Van Buren & Co.—has been the recognized member of



JOHN DONNELLY,
Boston, member Executive Committee.

the national organization since its formation in 1891. Three years ago Regan & Clark and Harry Munson pooled their interests, establishing the New York Bill Posting Company, which is the other. Since then there have been all kinds of rate cutting, rent lowering, etc., until the managers of both decided that a double death would result unless a compromise was effected. A few weeks ago a consolidation was agreed upon, and the articles, which were signed, referred to the governing body. Each company has put up a forfeit of $10,000 to verify its books with the statements made. Mr. Samuel Pratt, of New York, representing the A. Van Buren Company, is attending the meeting, but the matter will be formally presented by Mr. Erward A. Stahlbrodt, of Rochester, N. Y., who is thoroughly familiar with the details of the combination, having been appointed the representative of the national body in the deal. The new company will employ about 250 men.

* * *

A Windy City Scrap.

Another important case soon to be considered by the national body is a fight that has developed in Chicago. The



CHARLES F. BRYAN, PRESIDENT.

member of the association there has been the American Posting Service. Recently there was a row in the concern, President and Manager R. C. Campbell and Secretary and Treasurer Burr Robbins resigning and retiring. The stockholders immediately placed R. C. Gunning, the sign wall painter, in charge. Directly after this Messrs. Samuel Pratt, of New York City, and Barney Link, of Brooklyn, slipped into Chicago and bought up enough stock to control the company, it is said. They will let Mr. Gunning go, when the association will recognize them as the properly accredited concern for the Windy City, as it absolutely refused to allow a sign painter to be at the head of a bill posting institution.

At yesterday's meeting the directors were called to order about 11 o'clock by President Charles F. Bryan, of Cleveland, O.

* * *

List of Directors Present.

Those who answered to roll-call were: P. B. Haber, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Clarence E. Rumly, Cincinnati; John Lee Mahin, Chicago; B. Link, Brooklyn; S. Pratt, New York; Burr Robbins, Chicago; George E. Thorps, S. G. Silversparr, William Schuler, Cincinnati; W. H. Steinbrenner, New York; Al Bryan, C. F. Bryan, Cleveland; S. S. Van Buren, Memphis; R. C. Campbell, Chicago; O. P. Fairchild, Covington; Thomas Callaton, Pittsfield, Mass.; Edward Stahlbrodt, Rochester; F. W. Chamberlain, Burlington; A. E. Stoops, Chattanooga; L. H. Ramsey, Louisville.

Besides President Bryan the following other officers were present: Vice President, Barney Link, of Brooklyn; Treasurer, A. B. Beall, of Sioux City, Ia.; Secretary, Charles Bernard, of Savannah, Ga.

Mr. O. J. Gude, of New York City; Mr. Len D. Owen, of San Francisco, and Mr. Maher, of Maher & Gilbert, the official attorneys of the organization, are expected to arrive this morning.

* * *

The New Members.

The greater portion of yesterday was devoted to the election of new members. There were over forty applicants, but only twenty-seven succeeded to election. They were:

Henderson Bill Posting Company, Henderson, Ky.
Fred R. Ziller, Anadarko, Okla.
Peter L. Myers, Jonesville, Wis.
J. B. Price, Hannibal, Mo.
W. J. Perry, Carrollton, Ga.
Fred R. Corbett, Emporia, Kas.
Len C. Sears, Onawa, Iowa.
City Bill Posting Company, Ottumwa, Iowa.
E. C. Graves, Malvern, Iowa.
L. M. Beardsley & Son, Red Oak, Iowa.
W. C. Miller, Laporte, Ind.
Fred G. Stuart, Kalkaska, Mich.
Wm. K. Detwiler, Easton, Pa.
Galena Bill Posting Company, Galena, Kas.
Archie B. Miller, Rochester, Ind.
J. D. Huckaboy, Norman, Okla.
St. John Bill Posting Company, Trinidad, Col.
W. E. Holland, Beaumont, Texas.
McCullough & Sons, Van Beuren, Ark.
Cal. M. Gillette, Lapeer, Mich.
T. J. Smith, New Lexington, O.
James N. Dishon, Terre Haute, Ind.
Will M. Buell, Lawton, Okla.
Meyers & Crump, Waynesboro, Vir.
R. H. Robertson, Oswego, N. Y.
Geo. W. Burckhalter, Butler, Pa.
Chas. W. Stutzman, Peru, Ind.

* * *

Chicago Lands Representative.

The John L. Mahin Advertising Company, of Chicago, was elected official representative of the association. He is the thirteenth to be named by the national body. There was a pretty fight for this office between George E. Throop, of Chicago; F. W. Schumaker, of Columbus, O., and the winner. The application for a charter for the Texas State organization, with twenty towns and cities represented, was granted.

The election of members from Beaumont, Tex., and Norman, Okla., both brand-new cities of a night's growth, shows that bill posting is among the first enterprises thought of in a rapid-fire city.

The association has so much business before it to-day that it may be forced to meet again to-morrow.

TO THE CAPITAL.

COMMITTEE FROM FALLS CITIES AFTER ARMY POST.

Will Seek Aid of Kentucky and Indiana Congressmen In Making Their Fight.

The members of the special committee appointed by the Commercial Club to secure an army post for the vicinity of Louisville went to Washington yesterday morning, and to-day they will appear before a committee composed of army men, and will lay the claims of the Falls Cities before it.

Those who composed the party were Charles B. Norton, chairman; J. H. Stotsenberg, New Albany; J. G. A. Boyd, R. W. Brown, Thomas W. Bullitt and Logan C. Murray. On their arrival in Washington this morning they immediately met the Kentucky members of Congress and those from Southern Indiana and asked their assistance and co-operation in securing the post.

Mr. Bullitt will appear before the Army Committee and present the advantages offered by Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany. The three cities are working together in an effort to secure the post, and have selected a number of sites, which will be presented to the committee. Local business men are greatly encouraged over the prospects of securing the post.

TRIP MAY BE IN VAIN.

Secretary Root Orders Board To Give No Public Hearings.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Secretary Root to-day instructed the Army Post Board, which is holding daily sessions here, to grant no public hearings. This ruling of the Secretary is the result of numerous applications to appear in person before the board and set out reasons why certain posts should be retained or abandoned. It is felt that hearings of this sort would retard the progress of the work before the board.

NEW CORPORATION.

KAHN BROS. TO ORGANIZE WITH CAPITAL OF $150,000.

Articles Will Be Filed With County Clerk Within Few Days—The Officers.

Kahn Bros., the wholesale tailors at Ninth and Main streets, are making preparations to organize a stock company and incorporate it with a capital stock of $150,000. The articles of incorporation have already been drawn up and will be filed with the County Clerk in a few days. The firm has been engaged in business for the past fifteen years, but has decided to extend its business, add more capital and enlarge its working force.

The stock will be divided into shares of the par value of $100 each, and it is understood that the greater part of it will be subscribed for by the men now composing the firm. The company will continue under the same management, and it proposes to develop a wider field for its business, going into the far South. The company will begin its corporate existence on January 1.

The officers will be D. R. Kahn, president; H. L. Kahn, vice president; E. M. Kahn, secretary and treasurer.

FISCAL COURT ELECTS DR. EISENMAN

Inspector of Live Stock For Jefferson County—Dr. Kelly's New Office.

State Veterinarian F. T. Eisenman was yesterday elected by the Fiscal Court as Inspector of Live Stock for Jefferson county at a salary of $100 a month. The election of Dr. Eisenman was merely a fulfillment of legal requirements, but had been especially necessary by the recent establishment of the Central Stock Yards outside of the city limits.

The court made appropriations for additional improvements in the County Clerk's office and in the former County Treasurer's office, which will be the official home of Coroner-elect Harris Kelly.

SURRENDERS.

James Wagner Wants To Lead Better Life.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL IN 1899.

MEDAL FOR MR. JACOBS, OLDEST ODD FELLOW IN INDIANA.

WORK OF CORN SHELLERS.

James Wagner, colored, who had been a fugitive for two years, surprised the jail officials by walking in and requesting to be locked up. On the night of August 18, 1899, Wagner, George Green, the wife-murderer, now a "lifer" in the Michigan City prison; Archie Brown, a larcenist; William Booker, who shot at John Turner; Will Bottoms, the assailant of Mrs. Wyman, near McCulloch's Chapel, sawed out of jail. Wagner had since been in the vicinity of Bowling Green. He says he wants to lead a better life on account of his mother. Wagner's offense was the theft of a watch from Decker's second-hand man, and Patrolman Mike Wall arrested him. The officer had been subpoenaed to appear in the Circuit Court as a witness, and meeting Wagner in front of the enginehouse, asked him to tell him the hour. When Wagner drew forth the watch the officer recognized it as one that belonged to Decker.

Hurt By Corn Shredders.

Following the publication of the numerous accidents, fatal and otherwise, growing out of individuals hunting in Indiana, reference to dispatches sent at various times this fall describing mishaps due to corn-shredders, shows this machine to be nearly as disastrous in Indiana as powder and shot. It is likely the cases mentioned are far short of the actual number.

Robert Ferguson, who lives near Madison, lost his left hand and a part of the arm.

Alexander Willson, of Allen county, left arm.

J. E. Lawrence, an agent, lost his foot in Vanderburg county.

Stephen Moon, of Warwick county, right hand.

Charles Craigmile and three others, of Madison county, hands and arms.

Peter Berger, of Portland, right hand and arm.

Charles Brimhall, of Gaston, left hand.

Charles Henry, of Shelbyville, right hand.

William Witt, of Porter county, left hand and arm.

J. R. Heinbaugh, of Simms, left hand and arm.

Herbert Shepard, of Decatur county, right arm and hand.

Frank Armstrong, of Brooksburg, near Madison, left hand and arm.

Clyde Smith, of Huntington, left hand and arm.

Samuel King, of Wabash county, entire right arm; will die.

Oldest Odd Fellow In Indiana.

W. S. Jacobs, of Jeffersonville, is one of six Odd Fellows in Indiana to receive an honorary veteran's jewel from the Grand Lodge, emblematic of fifty years' continuous membership in the order.

In 1853 Mr. Jacobs attended the Grand Lodge session as a delegate from Tabor Lodge of Jeffersonville, which lodge was instituted in 1851. Mr. Jacobs voted to purchase the lot on which Odd Fellows' Hall in Indianapolis now stands.

The jewel came following Mr. Jacobs' celebration of his seventy-eighth birthday. He is the oldest Odd Fellow in Indiana. For years he was in business in Jeffersonville. He retired a few years ago. Mr. Jacobs is still enjoying health.

The honorary jewel is gold. It bears the number "6." From a pendant, bearing the word "Veteran" is a circle on which there is a globe in raised work. In white enamel is the word "Universe." Attached to the circle under the pendant is "50." This contains diamonds.

Council Meets.

Barely a quorum attended last night's meeting of Jeffersonville's City Council. Messrs. Antz, Townsend and Heuser were absent.

Fred Rapp, J. Meyer and Dan Schiller filed notice of application for liquor license. A license was granted to Green Ammerman.

The committee to whom was referred the ordinance to prevent the driving of cattle through Spring street and heavy wagons over the thoroughfare asked for additional time.

The special Police Committee asked for further time in the matter of investigating the books of Police Capt. J. T. Applegate.

Bids for the reconstruction of Chestnut street from Mulberry street to Meigs avenue were opened. The bids were accompanied by $1,000 certified checks. The offers will be considered between now and the next meeting two weeks hence.

Mr. Schuler was granted leave of absence to go to Germany.

NEW ALBANY.

—The Musical-Literary Club will meet this afternoon at Music Hall.

—Miss Ellen Douglas, of Madison, Ind., is visiting friends in this city.

—Miss Alice Stotsenburg, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. R. Lee, in Cincinnati, has returned home.

—Miss Margaret Stewart, of Baraga, Mich., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. D. Pouch, 224 West Market street.

—Gustave A. Herthell left yesterday for St. Louis, having received a telegram that his daughter, Mrs. Louisa Hutsler, was dying in that city.

—Mrs. E. R. Vest, of Seymour, is visiting her daughters, Mrs. Brown, East Sixteenth street, and Mrs. Armstrong, West Eighth street.

—John E. Minton, of Georgetown, and Miss Sarah Montague, of Greenfield, Miss., were married yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Richards.

—Patrolman Fess arrested Xavier Jordan, a resident of the French settlement, west of the city, yesterday afternoon for beating his wife. He was sent to jail.

—This evening at the Central Christian church Dr. T. S. Wilson, of Ft. Worth, Tex., formerly of this city, will deliver a lecture, his subject being "Sparks from the Anvil."

—The contract for installing the plant of the Borden Electric Light Company has been awarded to O. C. Thompson, of this city, and it will be in operation by January 1.

—The funeral of Mrs. Rebecca Dowerman took place yesterday afternoon from Wesley Chapel. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. A. Ward, and the burial was in Fairview.

—Dr. J. F. Weathers, secretary of the City Board of Health, reports thirty-three deaths in this city during the month of November. In the corresponding month of last year there were thirty-nine deaths.

—Frank Dowerman, of Pittsburg, and Harry Dowerman, of Columbus, O., were in the city yesterday, having been called here to attend the funeral of their mother and grandmother, Mrs. Rebecca Dowerman.

—Constable Webb arrested Carrie Bentley yesterday on a charge of having assaulted George L. Elsman. She gave bond for her appearance to answer, and was released from custody. The parties live in Franklin township, west of the city.

—Deacons and vestrymen were elected by St. Paul's parish as follows: Judge J. H. Stotsenburg, senior deacon; D. C. Axline, junior deacon; W. R. Hardy, John J. Richards, Evan Stotsenburg, R. M. Boardman and Charles Hasenmiller, vestrymen.

—The case of Israel Sipes against the Southern Railway Company of Indiana, a suit to recover damages to property by fire communicated from a passing engine, was tried in the Floyd Circuit Court yesterday, and given to the jury at the adjournment.

—Manzanita Tribe of Red Men have elected the following officers: Robert A. Leist, sachem; Casper Hoppenjon, senior sagamore; William Engleman, junior sagamore; Frank A. Genung, prophet; Adolph Receveur, trustee; A. L. Buckingham, chief of records; Joseph L. Leist, keeper of wampum; William Kreutzer, captain of the degree team.

—George B. Cardwill, secretary of the Commercial Club, has forwarded on the part of that body communications to the Congressmen and Senators from Indiana asking them to use their influence in support of a bill for an appropriation to be used in improving the Ohio river and its tributaries, as advocated by the Ohio Valley Improvement Association.

—County Commissioner John Lindemann was sixty-nine years old yesterday. In honor of the event a number of his relatives and friends surprised him at the noon hour at his home on State street with numerous gifts indicative of their regard. Among the many remembrances was a costly easy chair from his colleagues of the County Board and other officials.

—Special services began at the Third Presbyterian church last evening to continue until Friday night. The Rev. Dr. Ward, of Wesley Chapel, conducted the services last evening. Dr. Howk, of Jeffersonville, will preach to-night. The Rev. W. C. Martin, of the Tabernacle Baptist church, will occupy the pulpit to-morrow evening, and the Rev. Dr. Scott Friday night. These services are preparatory to the sacrament of the Lord's supper, to be administered next Sunday morning.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Creed entertained at dinner Monday evening at their home on the Silver Hills, in honor of Miss Alma Connor and Mr. W. P. Lewis, who are to be married this evening. Those present were Mrs. William Wade, Misses Edith Halliday, of Cairo, Ill.; Martha Sackett, Mary Frisbie, Minnie Akers, Edna Connor; Messrs. Lewis D. Mann, of St. Paul, Minn.; W. C. Moore, of New York; William L. Allen and William Davis, Louisville; George H. Hester and Horace Gooch.

—Officers were elected by United Council, Y. M. I., at the meeting Monday night as follows: The Very Rev. E. M. Faller, chaplain; Michael Monahan, past president; Charles E. Cheap, president; Peter J. Speckert, first vice president; Matthew Roth, second vice president; William Receveur, financial secretary; George P. Bir, recording secretary; Charles F. Pfeffer, treasurer; John J. Burke, marshal; Joseph Trudeau, inside sentinel; H. James, outside sentinel; P. Fetter, M. Boland, Chas. Melcher, A. Hikebein and Ben Gilderhouse, executive committee.

—At the meeting Monday night New Albany Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, elected the following officers: Charles W. Edler, most excellent high priest; George A. Newhouse, Sr., excellent king; Charles D. Knoefel, excellent scribe; John J. Richards, captain of the host; George A. Newhouse, Jr., treasurer; M. D. Condiff, secretary; George W. Snyder, royal arch captain; John R. Morris, sentinel; John S. Hill, principal sojourner; Fred Edler, master of the third veil; W. A. Laufer, master of the second veil; H. J. Needham, master of the first veil; James W. Dunbar, Theodore C. Laughlin and Charles Day, trustees.

—At a recent meeting of the Southern Indiana Press Association, held in Columbus, the following appropriate resolution was unanimously adopted: "Senator Josiah Gwin, editor of the New Albany Public Press, that man of strong convictions who could compromise with no wrong, and whose terse and vigorous ideas shone out on his editorial page till the day of his fatal illness, as they always found expression in the discussions of this association, answers no more to the call of our roll. As an editor he was true to his convictions and outspoken; as a legislator he was ever the foe of corruption in every form; as a friend he was loyally steadfast; as a citizen he was an honor to our noble profession. We drop a tear to his memory and shall seek to emulate his virtues, as we tender his bereaved family sympathy and condolence."

—Victor King, nine years old, and small for his age, whose exploit in stealing a horse and wagon Monday was noted in the Courier-Journal of yesterday, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Starr after a chase of a half mile, in which he was assisted by a number of volunteers on foot and a man on horseback. The lad pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing preferred by P. H. Barrett, owner of the stolen property, and he was sent to jail by Magistrate Richards in default of bond. Information will be filed against him in the Circuit Court, and an effort will be made to have Judge Utz send him to the Reform School at Plainfield. He was taken in custody by Constable George Allen, of Clark county, and brought to the city yesterday morning. As the constable was about to turn him over to the local officers at the Central police station, the boy slipped under his arm and chased up the street at a rate of speed that soon distanced his pursuers.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

—Capt. Ed J. Howard has gone to Pittsburg.

—Mr. and Mrs. Marion Snook have returned to Eminence.

—Miss Nora Laidley is fatally ill from Bright's disease at the Deaconess' Hospital.

—O. M. Goss, a member of the Board of Commissioners of Jackson county, is dead.

—Capt. J. E. Thickstun, the ferry steamer pilot, has recovered from his recent illness.

—Mr. Reginald Laidley was summoned from Madison to attend his sister, who is dangerously ill.

—The taxpayers of Silver Creek, Monroe and Union townships will vote January 14 on the proposition to make all highways free.

—Rudolph Zaun has been elected district deputy of Clark county by Jefferson Lodge of Odd Fellows. He will succeed Al Mahaffey.

—John Golden, of Greenwood, Miss., is in the city. He is negotiating with Capt. Ed J. Howard for the construction of a trading boat.

—Mrs. Sallie Cook and Miss Jennie Tucker arrived last night from New Orleans to attend Mrs. James Tucker, of Port Fulton, who is fatally sick.

—The individuals delivering milk in this city held a meeting and advanced the price to twenty-five cents a gallon. The increase is due, they say, to the high price of feed.

—Edward C. Hughes, who has been elected County Attorney to succeed J. W. Fortune, says he would not have the chairmanship of the Democratic committee of the Third district if it was tendered to him.

—Harry E. Baxter, of this city, and Miss Mazie Lamar, a bookkeeper in the local office of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, will be married December 18 at the home of Mrs. Bettie Lamar, mother of the bride-elect, at 1317 West Chestnut street, Louisville. Mr. Baxter is in business in New Albany.

—Kwasind Tribe of Red Men has elected officers as follows: Albert Fleming, Sachem; W. B. Hassan, Senior Sagamore; Robert Ramsey, Junior Sagamore; H. E. Hookins, Chief of Records; J. B. Spahr, Collector of Wampum; W. D. Batterton, Keeper of Wampum; G. B. Parks, trustee, long term; Albert Fleming, Captain of Drill Team.

—W. F. Seibert informed the officials of the Citizens' National Bank yesterday that an unknown man had forged his name to a check for $3.75. The check was cashed by Mrs. Sallie Murphy. A man named John Miller presented it in payment for eighty cents' worth of goods. He received the change and left an order for a breast protector. He has not been seen since.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers yesterday were reported by the Louisville Title Company as follows:

Lawrence Schange and wife to Johanette Sieger, widow, 30x200 feet, south side Chestnut street, 210 feet east of Thirty-first, $1,850.

Jefferson Turnpike Co. to Xavier Schuler, a tract of land on Brownsboro pike, $320.

Arthur Peter and wife to Jacob F. Koch and wife, 50x150 (8-100 feet), south side Southern avenue, 50 feet west of Thirty-first street, $300.

Victor N. Meddis to John Moellin, lots 1 and 2, block 5, grantor's subdivision of Zimlich addition, $227.50.

William Knop and wife to Margaret Bohannan, widow, 25 feet, south side Arlington avenue, 135 feet east of first alley east of Charlton street, $800.

REFUSES

Participation In Simonson & Whiteson's Dividends.

JUDGE EVANS SUSTAINED.

STERN, FOLK & NEWBORG LOSE IN APPELLATE COURT.

ABOUT $20,000 INVOLVED.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Cincinnati, yesterday affirmed the judgment of Federal Judge Walter Evans in the bankruptcy case of Simonson, Whiteson & Co., refusing to allow the claims of Stern, Falk & Co. and B. L. Newborg & Son, both of New York City, to participate in the dividends. The claims of these concerns amounted to about $20,000. This decision, in affirming Judge Evans, also confirms the report of Referee John B. Baskin on these claims, which, if allowed, would have materially decreased the dividends to those who are allowed to participate. Already 45 per cent. has been paid, and another small dividend will now be forthcoming. This was the most important litigation in connection with this famous bankruptcy case.

The point decided yesterday was the fourth of the Simonson, Whiteson & Co. case that has been before the Appellate Court. First the question of adjudication was taken up and Judge Evans reversed. Again it went up, but this time the local Judge was sustained. Then the Comingor appeal was made and carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was argued a few days ago. The opinion has not yet been handed down.

Dead Man Is W. J. Durning.

The supposed suicide at the City Hospital was identified yesterday as W. J. Durning, mailing foreman of a local publishing company. Durning was found unconscious in the Haymarket and was carried to the City Hospital, where he died without making a statement. Coroner McCullough conducted an examination and smashed the suicide theory by declaring the man died from alcoholism. His employers knew little about Durning.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

(Reported by W. R. Crawford & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Central Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts light; Tuesday, as is usually the custom, is a day for light receipts. The market ruled active for all arrivals at steady prices and all the offerings sold early. We regard the prospects good for steady prices and active demand for all grades of good butchers, shippers, stockers and feeders. Good sloppers are in demand for distillery feeding, all selling on arrival.

Hogs—Receipts light, and owing to this fact the market ruled steady. Chicago reported another large run and a decline of 5@10c in values. However, due to the light run, this market ruled firm and closed at steady prices. We quote best heavies at $5.95@6; mediums $5.65@5.70; light shippers $5.15@5.20; heavy pigs $4.80@4.90; light pigs $4.70@4.80; roughs $4.50@5. Prospects fair for steady prices next few days.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light. Market ruled firm for all on sale.

Quotations.

Cattle—Extra shipping	$4 85@ 5 25
Light shippers	4 40@ 4 85
Best butchers	3 75@ 4 25
Fair to good butchers	3 00@ 3 75
Common to medium butchers	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 25@ 2 00
Good to extra feeders	3 50@ 3 90
Common to medium feeders	3 00@ 3 25
Choice to extra stock steers	3 50@ 3 60
Choice to extra stock heifers	2 25@ 2 50
Bulls	2 00@ 3 00
Veal calves	4 00@ 4 75
Milch cows, choice to fancy	30 00@40 00
Milch cows, medium to good	15 00@30 00
Hogs—Choice packing and butchers, 200 to 300 lbs	5 95@ 6 00
Fair to good pack., 160 to 200 lbs	5 60@ 5 70
Good to ex. light, 120 to 160 lbs	5 15@ 5 20
Fat shoats, 100 to 120 lbs	4 80@ 4 90
Fat shoats, 80 to 100 lbs	4 70@ 4 80
Roughs, 150 to 400 lbs	4 50@ 5 00
Sheep and Lambs—Good to extra shipping sheep	2 25@ 2 50
Fair to good	2 00@ 2 25
Common to medium	1 00@ 2 00
Bucks	1 25@ 2 25
Extra lambs	4 00@ 4 40
Fair to good	3 00@ 3 25
Tail-ends or culls	2 00@ 3 00

(Reported by the Louisville Live Stock Exchange, Bourbon Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Dec. 3.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were light. Market ruled steady to firm on all the choice grades of butchers, feeders and stockers, while the common kinds were fully steady. Bulls, canners, milch cows and springers closed up firm. Pens well cleared at the close.

Calves—Receipts light. Market dull, choice veals selling at $4@4.50; common kinds not wanted.

Hogs—Receipts light. Market opened steady, with best heavies selling at $6; mediums $5.70; lights $5.20; 100 to 120-lb. pigs $5; 80 to 100 lbs. $4.75@5; 50 to 80 lbs. $4.50@4.75; roughs $4.50@5.20. Market closed weak.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light. Market steady on choice; common kinds dull.

Quotations.

Cattle—Extra shipping	$4 85@ 5 25
Light shippers	4 40@ 4 85
Best butchers	3 75@ 4 25
Fair to good butchers	3 00@ 3 75
Common to medium butchers	2 25@ 3 00
Canners	1 25@ 1 80
Good to choice feeders	3 50@ 3 90
Common to medium feeders	3 00@ 3 25
Good to extra stock steers	3 50@ 3 60
Common to medium stock steers	2 25@ 2 75
Good to choice stock heifers	2 25@ 2 50
Com. to medium stock heifers	2 00@ 2 25
Plain mixed light stockers	2 00@ 2 50
Good to choice bologna bulls	2 50@ 3 00
Medium to good bulls	2 00@ 2 50
Choice veal calves	4 00@ 4 50
Common to medium calves	3 50@ 4 00
Milch cows, choice to fancy	25 00@37 00
Milch cows, medium to good	20 00@25 00
Milch cows, plain and common	12 00@18 00
Hogs—Choice packing and butchers, 200 to 300 lbs	6 00
Medium packers, 160 to 200 lbs	5 70
Choice light ship., 120 to 160 lbs	5 20
Choice pigs, 100 to 120 lbs	5 00
Good pigs, 80 to 100 lbs	4 75@ 5 00
Light pigs, 50 to 80 lbs	4 50@ 4 75
Roughs, 150 to 500 lbs	4 50@ 5 20
Sheep and Lambs—Good to extra shipping sheep	2 25@ 2 40
Fair to good	2 00@ 2 25
Thin sheep	1 00@ 2 00
Bucks	1 50@ 2 25
Extra shipping lambs	3 50@ 4 00
Best butcher lambs	4 00@ 4 40
Fair to good butcher lambs	3 00@ 3 25
Tail-ends or culls	2 50@ 3 00

Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts 9,000 head, including 100 Texans and 100 Westerns; market steady; good to prime $6.35@7.30; poor to medium $3.90@6; stockers and feeders $2@4.25; cows $1.25@4.75; heifers $2@5.50; canners $1.25@2.50; bulls $2@4.40; calves $2.50@5.50; Texas-fed steers $5.15. Hogs—Receipts to-day 10,000 head, to-morrow 55,000; left over 12,000; market 5@10c lower for bulk; mixed and butchers' $5.65@6.10; good to choice heavy $5.80@6.15; rough heavy $5.40@5.65; light $5@5.85; bulk of sales at $5.70@5.85. Sheep—Receipts 21,000 head; sheep steady to weak; lambs steady to 10c lower; good to choice wethers $3.50@4.25; fair to choice mixed $2.75@3.50; Western sheep $3@4; native lambs $2.50@4; Western lambs $3@4.25. Official yesterday: Receipts—Cattle 20,615; hogs 60,795; sheep 32,067. Shipments—Cattle 2,803; hogs 5,291; sheep 1,225.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts 8,500 natives, 500 Texans and 300 calves; market strong; choice export and dressed beef steers $5.85@6.45; fair to good $4.65@5.75; stockers and feeders $3@4.40; Western-fed steers $4.75@6; Western range steers $3.50@4.70; Texas and Indian steers $3@4.85; Texas cows $1.75@3.25; native cows $2.50@4.50; heifers $3@5.25; canners $1.75@2.40; bulls $2.25@4.35; calves $3@5.50. Hogs—Receipts 25,000 head; market 5@10c lower; top $6.30; bulk at $5.70@6.15; heavy $6.15@6.30; mixed packers $5.90@6.15; light $5.40@6.05; pigs $4.50@5.35. Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head; market strong to 10c higher; native lambs $4.50@4.85; Western lambs $4@4.65; wethers $3.25@3.75; Western wethers $3@3.50; ewes $2.85@3.40; culls and feeders $1.50@3.25.

New York.

New York, Dec. 3.—Beeves—Receipts 30 head; no sales reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, general sales 6½@9½c per lb.; cables unchanged; exports to-day 810 beeves, 1,725 sheep and 4,860 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts 110 head; market steady; few veals sold at $7@8 per 100 lbs.; about 125 calves unsold; city dressed veals 8½@12c per lb. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,288 head; sheep steady; lambs very firm; sheep sold at $2.50@3.40; lambs $4.50@5.40; dressed mutton 5@9c per lb.; dressed lambs 7@8½c. Hogs—Receipts 1,567 head; market nominally steady.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—Hogs active at $4@6.05. Cattle strong at $1.85@5.40. Sheep active and higher at $1.25@3.25. Lambs firm at $3.25@4.75.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 3.—The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 8@10 points, and while generally higher than last night was irregular all the forenoon as the result of spasms of buying and selling by nervous bulls and bears. Many operators devoted the entire forenoon to readjusting accounts and to hedging. Receipts, cables and private wire information from domestic points averaged up strongly bullish and were the basis for the early strength. Before noon July worked up to 7.67c, sold off to 7.58c and subsequently returned to 7.64c. The general opinion was that the Government figures would be slightly over 10,000,000 bales, but when the figures (9,674,000) were announced wild excitement prevailed and a rush of shorts to cover started. Commission houses with limited orders fought with the bears for cotton and by leaps and bounds prices jumped some 40@45 points before the demand was in any way appeased, and before bulls were content to turn for profits. December, January, March and May all sold at 8c. By 1 o'clock the bulletin board was full to overflowing and two additional boards were brought into use in order to record the enormous trade in progress. A turn for profits sent prices down some 12@15 points, but later the entire market again was strong and worked back to the top figures of the day. The new business done through commission houses made it clear that the public was buying cotton. Fear that Liverpool will come sensationally higher to-morrow and that the South will refuse to sell the remainder of its staple to domestic and foreign spinners prompted local shorts to cover wherever opportunity offered. The South, Wall street and Europe were large buyers all the afternoon. The close was firm, with prices net 38@43 points higher.

Estimated receipts at the ports to-day were 65,000 bales, against 82,934 actual last week and 53,282 actual last year. For the week, 300,000 bales, against 325,345 actual last week and 307,058 actual last year. To-day's receipts at New Orleans were 15,848 bales, against 15,870 last year, and at Houston, 21,384 bales, against 14,665 last year.

Spot cotton was nominal, with middling uplands about 8c; do gulf 8¼c. Closed quiet and 5-16c higher; middling uplands 8 5-16c; do gulf 8 9-16c; sales none.

The following is the range of futures on the New York Cotton Exchange:

MONTH.	Opening.	Closing.	Highest.	Lowest.
December	7.68	8.00	8.00	7.62
January	7.65	8.00	8.00	7.58
February	7.64	7.97	7.97	7.64
March	7.65	8.00	8.00	7.58
April	....	8.00	....	....
May	7.65	8.00	8.00	7.57
June	....	7.99	....	....
July	7.84	7.98	7.98	7.84
August	7.48	7.81	7.81	7.46
September	7.20	....	....	....

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—The spot cotton market to-day, influenced by the Government report, was decidedly higher, though the transactions were not unusually large. Sales 4,000 bales, including 1,400 to arrive. The market closed firm with quotations ⅝c above yesterday's closing figures on all grades; ordinary 6 5-16c; good ordinary 6 13-16c; low middling 7⅝c; middling 7¾c; good middling 8c; middling fair 8 7-16c; receipts 17,848 bales; stock 273,082. In the future market there was great excitement about the pit when the Government estimate of the growing crop was read placing the probable crop at 9,674,000 bales. This was 600,000 under the figures expected, while it shattered all ideas that have prevailed earlier in the season. With the announcement the market jumped up wildly. March had reached 7.36c and the estimate sent it to 7.83c in one bound. January went to 7.85c, while every other active month gained from 35@40 points as it were in a stride. The bears were knocked completely off their feet and the scramble to cover short commitments continued for a considerable time. From a market that has been dull to stagnation the pit was thronged with shouting men, and from a dull bear market it was converted in a twinkling to a fierce bull advance. The market continued firm throughout the afternoon, closing with net gains on the day of 48@49 points on all positions.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.—Spot cotton in fair demand; prices firmer; American middling 4 5-16d. The sales of the day were 9,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 8,500 American; receipts 38,000 bales, including 33,000 American. Futures opened quiet and closed very steady.

Memphis, Dec. 3.—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝c; receipts 4,984 bales; shipments 2,374; sales 550; stock 18,483.

Galveston, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½c; sales 52 bales; receipts 22,200; stock 175,700.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Cotton firm; middling 7½c; sales 300 bales; receipts 6,348; stock 51,211.

Savannah, Dec. 3.—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝c; receipts 7,643 bales; stock 139,498.

Boston, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 8c; net receipts 1,584 bales; gross 1,684.

Cotton Gossip.

New York.—The Government Bureau of Agriculture issued its report to-day, giving as the probable outcome of the growing crop 9,600,000 bales. It is putting it mildly to say that this will astound the cotton world, and while these figures are entirely justified by the Government's official record of the crop, including the abandonment of 800,000 acres, it will come, nevertheless, as an appalling surprise to those who have predicted over a moderate yield as compared with previous years, while of those who either from ignorance or motive not near so creditable have systematically forced their absurd estimates of a large yield on the public mind there will remain only feeling of pity and contempt. Of the immediate effect of values little can be said beyond the fact that more than half of this amount of cotton has already been marketed and that the amount remaining in the hands of the farmers and the amount of the world's visible supply of American cotton is much less than the most conservative estimates of the world's possible requirements for the remaining nine months of the season. The bears have been badly caught and there is a very heavy short interest, especially in the near months, for local and foreign account. The Government estimate is fully 1,000,000 bales below the average of all the various exchange estimates combined. It is impossible to say what effect the announcement will have on the Liverpool market to-morrow. It has greatly excited the South, and in view of their only moderate holdings farmers will certainly refuse to sell at current prices, with the assurance of the Government that the aggregate unmarketed holdings are less than 4,750,000 bales, instead of nearly 6,000,000, as they have been urged to believe. An expression of opinion on the immediate effect of values seems worthless, but if the crop is only nine and three-quarters millions present prices will look cheap later in the season, and therefore on any setback from this level we would advise purchases.—(Hunt & Hutchings.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 3.—Business continued of large volume, and, while the demand was not so brisk with some of the big banks, it was nevertheless very strong. The counter movement was also heavy, incident to the monthly settlements. Checking is going on, but the situation has been helped to some extent by large dividend distributions. Collections are all reported good. If a good tobacco shipping season can be secured it will result in the paying off of many loans, but others will have to be made. Rates are firm at 6 per cent. and New York exchange is stiff at par.

The Clearing-house report to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing $1,906,972
Balance 287,348

The movement in local securities keeps up well, but there was not quite so much activity. The St. Louis bonds sold here to-day at 90¾@91¼ and were rather conspicuously offered. Transit sold at 35¾ and the preferred at 90¼, but none of them was in so much demand. Louisville Railway common and Gas were both a little stronger in response to the reports that syndicates have been trying to obtain control. For Gas 109¼ was bid. Yesterday one lot of 65 shares of Louisville Railway was offered at 107¼, but to-day this was withdrawn. One sale was made of 25 shares at 107¾ and a lot of 29 shares was offered at 108. For the preferred 116 was asked. There was inquiry for Rochester Railway preferred, which sold here last at 90½. The cheapest stock offered was by Philadelphia at 95, while Rochester wanted 96½. American National Bank sold at 131¼ for 15 shares and 50 shares then brought 132¼, while Columbia Trust made a new high record at 147. Following were the sales reported:

$10,000 United Railways 4s *90¾
$6,000 United Railways 4s *91¼
$4,000 L., H. and St. L. 5s *110
$2,000 J., M. and I. second 7s *123
150 shares St. Louis Transit common. 35¾
100 shares United Railways pref..... 90¼
65 shares Rochester Street Ry. pref. 95¼
25 shares Louisville Railway com... 107¾
15 shares American National Bank.. 131¼
50 shares American National aBnk.. 132¼
10 shares Columbia Trust Co........ 147
*And interest.

Wall street reiterated the belief that there would be no increase in the L. and N. dividend and both it and the Southern Railways sold off sharply, though keeping steadier than most stocks. Market sentiment is much mixed now, but there was good buying on the breaks yesterday.

A local holder of United States Reduction preferred sold 125 shares to-day at 68. Yesterday it sold at 66½ and quite recently was as low as 60. The stock was introduced on the Louisville market by one firm of brokers, who have placed a good deal, which now show handsome profits to the purchasers.

Street railway shares continue to advance everywhere except in New Orleans and Louisville. It is said 119¼ is now bid for Milwaukee. The Columbus shares are much higher, the preferred selling yesterday in Cincinnati at 104¼ and 104½ and the common being quoted at 48¾ bid and 50½ asked. Rochester preferred is up 5 or 6 points since last week and is in good demand. The capitalization is only $4,160,000 in bonds, which are selling at 112, and $2,500,000 each of common and preferred shares. The population of Rochester was 162,500 in 1900.

For the benefit of the bondholders of the old Bloomfield branch railroad particulars of the litigation as it now stands are here given. A judgment of $100,000 for interest on the bonds up to 1890 was recovered last year from the L. and N. on a suit that had been carried five times to the Court of Appeals and was ended in the Supreme Court. A dividend of $279.80 was paid on each bond out of this, about $20,000 going to lawyers and for costs. Another judgment of $25,000 for damages to the road has been recovered in the lower court, and this has been appealed to the Court of Appeals, but is expected to be decided in January. Still another suit in which claim is made for $130,000 to $140,000 is made by the bondholders for the interest on their bonds from 1890 to 1900, and this is now before the Commissioner of the Chancery Court. Many new points of law are involved, so that the first $100,000 judgment is not exactly a precedent, though the plaintiffs hope to make the recovery. First to last the cases have been in court for fifteen years and have been pushed with indomitable energy by the trustee for the bondholders. It is thought the litigation will last one or two years more.

Railroad earnings were reported as follows:

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, gross increase fourth week in November $32,366, net decrease $50,664.

Wisconsin Central, fourth week in November, increase $15,549.

New York.—I have avoided giving advice on Amalgamated Copper as much as possible. I realize that insiders know exactly what they are going to do, while I must guess, but am constantly being asked whether or when Amalgamated is or will be a purchase. To such I say that I think a shrinkage of 25 per cent. from the prices originally paid by the company for its holdings ought to discount the worst that has or can happen. Don't advise purchases of the stock to nervous people and to those likely to be troubled with insomnia. When the time comes that insiders want the stock back, which they so liberally supplied to the public at over 110 per share, we will hear some harrowing tales, we may see dividends passed, prices reduced, involving litigations of all kinds and sandbag manipulation. Few speculative constitutions can stand there, and those that can will fully realize the good profits they should reap on purchases at anything under 75.—(Bache.

Boston.—In addition to the 100,000,000 pounds of copper sold last week negotiations are under way and almost completed for the sale of 140,000,000 pounds with ⅝c and 1-16c conditional rebate. With this sale all surplus copper and considerable for future delivery will have to be disposed of. I look to see the completion of this sale marked by a £10 advance in London prices.—(Thomas W. Lawson.

New York.—The President's message was received favorably, causing a sharp rally. The decline in copper checked the rise and caused a reaction. In the last hour railroads showed considerable strength. The market has quite a short interest and we look for better prices to-morrow.—(John W. & D. S. Green.

Bankers all say money will be fairly easy between now and January 1, but I rather expect rates will stiffen where money is drawn in for January disbursements. I do not look for any real disturbance.—(B. D., Jr.

London.—The market for Americans closed on the curb lifeless. Business was virtually suspended. Other departments were steadier. Rio Tintos 42¼; Anaconda 36⅝. Paris was irregular.—(Almstedt Bros.

New York.—The market has been most irregular and influenced from time to time by the President's message and the break in Amalgamated Copper. The President's remarks on trusts were most temperate and a bullish influence on the market, causing a rush of short covering, after which prices dropped again under selling of Copper. Do not hear anything good of Copper; it looks still lower. Good buying of Manhattan continues and a guarantee and price of 150 and more is confidently talked of. Feel rather bullish on general market for to-morrow.—(Halsey & Halsey.

New York.—Irregularity continued to characterize the stock market to-day and Amalgamated Copper was again the depressing feature. During the morning prices held fairly steady and in some cases considerable strength was shown. This was notably so in Union Pacific and Manhattan. There were evidences that the former had been rather oversold, and in spite of dispatches from the West indicating that the legality of the formation of the Northern Securities Company would be tested in the courts there was considerable covering of shorts and some rather good buying by commission houses. The reason for the advance in Manhattan is the belief that the Second Avenue line will be equipped with electricity in the near future. During the morning there was a disposition to wait for the publication of the President's message before entering upon any new commitments in the market. The message made its appearance shortly after 12 o'clock, but had very little effect upon prices. The references to trusts and corporations were considered to be extremely conservative and the message on the whole created a favorable impression. It failed, however, to stimulate the buying power, nor were there any indications that it brought about any increase in commission business. It is believed that Mr. Keene is in favor of higher prices generally, and there were apparently some attempts on the part of his brokers, more especially in Pennsylvania, to force an advance. The heaviness of Amalgamated Copper, however, made these efforts abortive. Money continued somewhat firmer, the majority of loans being made at 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange shows a declining tendency.—(S. C. Henning.

New York.—After the first hour to-day a sharp raid was made on New York Central and St. Paul, which sold off a point, and the general market weakened in sympathy, but support was given on the issuing of the President's message, which traders considered a bullish argument on the industrial stocks and a milder document than had been expected. The market rallied generally and most of the early losses were recovered. The speculations, however, continued to be somewhat unsettled, but toward the close a better feeling prevailed and the sentiment turned more bullish. The reports issued by Rock Island and Burlington to-day for the month of October were magnificent. These large increases seem to be the rule of the country. The American Sugar Refining Company declared its regular quarterly dividend on its common. It held well during the day, notwithstanding the fact that the President did not recommend any change in the tariff on sugar. The Government cotton crop report issued to-day gave an estimate of 9,674,000 bales, which is lower than was generally expected. Cotton advanced nearly half a cent in the market after the publication. Money ruled steady at about 4½ per cent., and exchange stiffened a trifle. There was no further talk of additional gold shipments. The Copper situation is the only disturbing factor in the market at present. Just as soon as that is removed we look for more activity with advance of prices in the general list.—(W. L. Lyons & Co.

One of the exceptionally strong stocks of the week was Manhattan, and it has been that way for the past three weeks, recovering after every depression and going higher than before. The rumors in relation to leases, and of guarantees upon the stock, were referred to last week. There are nothing more than rumors now. Whether there is any truth in them, or how much, one does not pretend to say; but what does not admit of doubt, is that some one has been absorbing Manhattan stock, persistently, and at rising quotations. It may also be said that very conservative judges of values assert that Manhattan, on its present earnings, with the prospects before the company, is worth 150. If the calculations of the engineers and others come out correct, in the matter of the electrical working of the road, a price between 165 and 170 will certainly be seen for the stock as soon as experience demonstrates the correctness of these estimates.—(Cuthbert Mills.

T. W. Lawson is out with another long interview on the copper situation, but he gives few new facts of any value. He makes the assertion that unscrupulous enemies of the company are doing all in their power to demoralize stockholders, confuse opposition producers and frighten consumers. He names as the leader of this bear campaign one who up to a short time ago is declared to have been the representative of the bull pool in America. This man, Lawson asserts, placed large quantities of Amalgamated stock with his followers and friends, and for his pay received a call on an enormous amount of stock and at a much higher price than has prevailed for weeks. "This is the stock," continues Lawson, "that is being 'gunned out,' not mine, and this is the stock that will be 'gunned out' from now on, and I predict that the gunning process cannot proceed much further without producing merry times in Wall street." Lawson does not say whether he still is in possession of the large amount of stock which a short time ago he claimed to hold.

The decrease in the net earnings of St. Louis Southwestern of $72,432 for October is attributed to the fact that unusually heavy expenditures were made out of earnings during the month for improvements. The gross earnings for the third week of November decreased $34,229 because they compared with abnormally large earnings a year ago, when considerable tonnage was transferred to the road from the Iron Mountain on account of floods.

The gross earnings of thirty-five roads for the third week in November were $8,208,816, against $7,536,510 for the third week in November, 1900, an increase of $672,306. Twenty-nine roads show increases and six decreases. Since January 1 the roads referred to above earned $336,508,484, an increase of $29,027,526 over the $307,480,958 reported for the corresponding period of 1900. For the longer period thirty-two show increases and three decreases.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

New York, Dec. 3.—Money on call firm at 3½@5 per cent.; last loan at 4½; ruling rate 4½; prime mercantile paper 4½@5. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¾@4.87½ for demand and at $4.84¼@4.84⅜ for 60 days; posted rates $4.85 and $4.88½; commercial bills $4.83½@4.84. Bar silver 54c. Mexican dollars 43c. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular.

Confusion and hesitation were reflected in the movement of stock prices all day, and the course of the market did not persist in one direction for any lengthened period. The movement during the morning was irregular, but leaned to the side of depression, which gave way about midday to a vigorous upward movement when the abstracts of the President's message made their appearance. A slump in Amalgamated Copper and a rise in call money rates unsettled the market again late in the day, as was the case yesterday. The sympathetic reaction did not carry the level of prices back below last night, as will be seen by consultation of last prices, which show small net gains as a rule. There was some recovery from the lowest, due to the covering by room shorts at the last. The early heaviness of the market was due to some continued uneasiness over the anti-trust views contained in the President's message. The general tenor of the message has been pretty well understood for several days past, and what selling was induced by its contents had been mostly accomplished before the publication. The tone of deprecation of the habit of appeal to hatred and fear in the public arguments against the so-called trusts seemed to gratify speculative sentiment and to ameliorate the stock market effect of the recommendations for regulation of the trusts. In consequence the demand to cover shorts which followed the publication of the message carried the whole market upward with considerable momentum, the prices for the most prominent stocks rising from one to two points over last night. The sharp break in foreign exchange carried the rate well below the gold export point and relieved apprehension that further gold would go out this week. This helped the midday rally in stocks, although call money rates were distinctly firmer and maintained above the 4 per cent. level for the most part. The rise to 5 per cent. again came late in the day and brought out heavy offerings, which forced the rate back to the low level of the day. Not much significance was attached either to the late rise or the subsequent relapse. Money was easier in London, Paris and Berlin, and continental competition for bills was reported from London. Large applications at the Subtreasury for withdrawal of Government bonds on deposit to secure circulation is evidently preliminary to the offering of the bonds for redemption. The payment of drafts against deposits of several millions of gold at Pacific coast points is still pending. The movement of Amalgamated Copper continued an inscrutable mystery. The stock recovered quite vigorously in the morning, although the omission of a customary extra dividend by one of its subsidiary companies was not generally known when the market closed yesterday. The renewed break in the raw copper market in London to about Saturday's low level seemed equally without effect on the stock. The break in the lower dealings to a new low record at 71½, was without explanation, beyond the early unfavorable developments, which seemed to be ignored. The stock rallied slightly and then became heavy again, but the general market closed firm.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, $3,140,000. United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

A Lonodon cablegram says: "The stock market was less firm to-day, although investment shares were harder. The American department was unsettled on reports of gold shipments from your side and on a relapse of £2 to the ton in copper to £58. The opening was lower; then prices see-sawed throughout the session, finally closing slightly above the worst, owing to New York's afternoon purchases of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. Rio Tintos sold at 42. Silver sold at 24 15-16d, although there are signs of a rally."

U. S. Bonds.

Refunding 2s, registered	108¼
Do coupon	108¾
3s, registered	108¼
Do coupon	108⅝
New 4s, registered	139¼
Do coupon	139¼
Old 4s, registered	111½
Do coupon	112½
5s, registered	107¼
Do coupon	107⅛

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Atchison general 4s	103¾
Do adjustment 4s	94¼
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	103¼
Do 3½s	96¾
Do convertible 4s	105¼
Canada Southern seconds	109¾
Central of Georgia 5s	106
Do first income	75
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	107¼
Chicago and Alton 3½s	86¾
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy new 4s	97⅜
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul gen. 4s	*112
Chicago and Northwestern consol 7s	139
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 4s	106⅞
C., C., C. and St. L. general 4s	102½
Chicago Terminal 4s	90½
Colorado and Southern 4s	89¾
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	63½
Denver and Rio Grande 4s	103¼
Erie prior lien 4s	100½
Do general 4s	90⅛
Fort Worth and Denver City firsts	105¼
Hocking Valley 4½s	108
Louisville and Nashville unified 4s	102½
Mexican Central 4s	83½
Do first income	30½
Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s	103
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s	98
Do seconds	81¼
New York Central firsts	105¾
Do general 3½s	109½
New Jersey Central general 5s	131¼
Northern Pacific 4s	105⅜
Do 3s	72⅝
Norfolk and Western consol 4s	102⅜
Reading general 4s	99¼
St. Louis and Iron Mountain consol 5s	116⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco 4s	97½
St. Louis Southwestern firsts	97
Do seconds	79⅝
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s	89⅝
Southern Pacific 4s	93
Southern Railway 5s	120½
Texas and Pacific firsts	118⅝
Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s	81
Union Pacific 4s	106½
Do convertible 4s	105
Wabash firsts	118½
Do seconds	111¼
Do debenture Bs	61⅛
West Shore 4s	113¾
Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s	92
Wisconsin Central 4s	89⅝

*Offered.

Stocks.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cls'g Bid.
Atchison	28,100	79¾	78⅜	79¼
Do preferred	5,900	100¼	99¾	99½
B. and O.	4,400	104¼	103½	103⅞
Do preferred	100	95⅜	95⅜	95½
Canadian Pacific	2,400	113⅜	113⅛	113¼
Canada Southern	900	86	85	85¼
C. and O.	6,200	48⅝	47⅞	48¼
C. and A.	1,000	36½	36	36
Do preferred	....	....	....	77½
C., I. and L.	1,200	47¾	47¼	47½
Do preferred	400	74¼	74¼	74¼
C. and E. I.	....	....	....	135⅝
Chicago Gt. West.	3,400	24⅝	24	24¼
Do pref. A	....	....	....	87½
Do pref. B	800	47¼	46	47
C. and N. W.	....	....	....	206
C., R. I. and P.	500	147	146⅝	147¼
Chicago T. and T.	200	19½	19¼	19⅝
Do preferred	400	36	35⅝	35½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,100	98	96⅝	97½
Col. Southern	2,400	14⅝	14½	14½
Do 1st pref.	100	57⅝	57⅝	57¼
Do 2d pref.	500	27	27	27
Del. and Hudson	900	174	174	174
D., L. and W.	100	241	241	242
D. and R. G.	....	....	....	45
Do preferred	100	93⅜	93⅜	93⅝
Erie	15,300	42¼	41½	41⅝
Do 1st pref.	2,800	72¾	72⅝	72½
Do 2d pref.	1,100	58⅝	58	58
Gt. North. pref.	4,200	191½	189	190
Hocking Valley	1,800	63¼	62¼	63
Do preferred	400	80⅜	80⅝	80⅝
Illinois Central	2,500	139¼	138⅞	139¼
Iowa Central	400	38¼	38¼	38
Do preferred	....	....	....	74
L. E. and W.	100	71¼	71¼	71
Do preferred	....	....	....	128
L. and N.	33,100	109¼	108¼	108½
Manhattan L.	34,600	139⅜	137⅞	139½
Met. St. Ry.	2,300	165½	164¼	164⅞
Mexican Central	2,100	24	23½	23¾
Mex. Nat'l t. r.	300	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Minn. and St. L.	....	....	....	106⅝
Missouri Pacific	9,100	102¼	100⅝	101⅝
M., K. and T.	200	26¼	26	25⅞
Do preferred	700	52¼	51½	51⅝
N. J. Central	....	....	....	181
N. Y. Central	16,300	169⅝	167⅞	168½
*Norfolk & West.	11,200	59⅝	58½	59¼
Do preferred	200	92	92	92
N. P. pref.	500	100½	100½	100½
Ontario and West.	6,300	35¼	34⅞	34⅞
Pennsylvania	43,300	150½	148¼	149⅝
Reading	13,800	50¼	49⅛	49½
Do 1st pref.	2,300	80	79½	79¾
Do 2d pref.	11,400	60	58⅝	59⅝
St. L. and S. F.	1,100	52½	52¼	51¼
Do 1st pref.	....	....	....	80½
Do 2d pref.	1,200	71¼	69⅞	70¼
St. L. Southwest.	....	....	....	26⅜
Do preferred	900	60	59¼	59
St. Paul	33,600	167¾	165⅝	166⅝
Do preferred	200	190¼	190	190
Southern Pacific	8,500	60⅝	59⅝	60¼
Southern Railway	16,000	34¼	33⅜	33⅞
Do preferred	6,800	93⅜	92	92⅝
Texas and Pacific	3,400	39⅜	38½	39¼
T., St. L. and W.	....	....	....	19
Do preferred	300	32⅝	31⅞	31½
Union Pacific	71,200	102⅝	101¼	102¼
Do preferred	3,475	90	89½	89⅞
Wabash	2,050	22¼	21⅞	21⅝
Do preferred	1,100	40¼	39⅞	40⅛
W. and L. E.	100	18¼	18¼	18⅝
Do 2d pref.	....	....	....	29
Wiscon. Central	600	21¼	20⅝	20¾
Do preferred	1,200	43	42⅝	42⅜

Express Companies.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cls'g Bid.
Adams	....	....	....	190
American	....	....	....	202
United States	....	....	....	90
Wells-Fargo	....	....	....	180

Miscellaneous.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cls'g Bid.
Amal. Copper	113,800	74¾	71½	72
Am. Car & F'dry	2,600	29¼	28½	29
Do preferred	11,300	85½	84⅞	85
Am. Linseed Oil	....	....	....	17
Do preferred	....	....	....	47
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	4,100	44¾	42½	43¼
Do preferred	1,200	97¾	96½	96¼
Ana. Mining Co.	2,000	31¼	30⅝	30¼
Brooklyn R. T.	14,500	63½	61⅝	62⅜
Col. Fuel and I.	200	92	91½	91
Consol. Gas	700	217¼	216¼	217½
Gen. Electric	1,000	278	275⅝	276¼
Glucose Sugar	100	39⅜	39⅜	39½
Hocking Coal	500	18	17⅝	18
Internat'l Paper	600	21	20½	20¼
Do preferred	100	77	77	76½
Internat'l Power	400	90½	89⅝	89½
Laclede Gas	....	....	....	92½
National Biscuit	200	43	43	42⅞
National Lead	....	....	....	18¼
National Salt	....	....	....	27
Do preferred	....	....	....	62
North American	....	....	....	92
Pacific Coast	400	78	77⅞	77¼
Pacific Mail	1,700	47½	46	46¼
People's Gas	3,300	99⅞	98⅞	99¼
Pressed Steel Car	600	42⅝	42½	42⅝
Do preferred	700	85⅜	85	85½
Pullman Pal. Car	100	216	216	215
Republic Steel	800	16	15⅝	15½
Do preferred	300	69¼	69	69
Sugar	21,600	125½	123	123⅞
Tenn. Coal and I.	2,100	64	63⅛	63⅞
U. Bag & P. Co.	....	....	....	14½
Do preferred	....	....	....	73½
U. S. Leather	2,900	12¼	11⅞	12
Do preferred	400	82⅞	82¼	82¼
U. S. Rubber	300	15½	15¼	15¼
Do preferred	100	52	52	52
U. S. Steel	34,100	43⅜	42⅝	42¾
Do preferred	31,500	93⅜	92½	93
Western Union	200	91¼	91¼	91¼
Am. Locomotive	9,900	32⅜	31½	31⅝
Do preferred	2,000	89¼	88	88

Total sales for the day 713,100 shares.
*Ex-dividend.

New York Exchange.

New Orleans.—Bank at par; commercial $1.25 per $1,000 discount.
Cincinnati.—20@25c premium.
St. Louis.—15c premium.
Chicago.—15c discount.

Imperial Bank Statement.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand decreased	27,260,000
Treasury notes decreased	620,000
Other securities increased	19,700,000
Notes in circulation increased	42,040,000

Foreign Financial.

London, Dec. 3.—The demand for money to-day was good and supplies were limited. The competition for bills for continental account weakened discounts. Business on the Stock Exchange was fairly cheerful and prices were occasionally irregular. A sharp reaction in Americans proved a rather general dampener. After opening weak prices mostly hardened 25c to parity. Apart from responding to New York's movements prices were generally listless and wavering, the references to trusts in President Roosevelt's message to Congress as contained in the synopsis published here this morning creating uncertainty. The closing was dull and irregular, some stocks being above the lowest of the day. Consols and gilt-edged securities were firm. Kaffirs were easier. Rio Tintos were lower on the decline in copper. Argentines reacted sharply. Closing quotations: Consols for money 90 9-16 and for the acocunt 91 1-16; Anaconda 6¼; Atchison 81¼; do preferred 102; Baltimore and Ohio 106; Canadian Pacific 116⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio 49¼; Chicago Great Western 24¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 170½; Denver and Rio Grande 46; do preferred 96; Erie 42¾; do first preferred 74; do second preferred 59½; Illinois Central 143; Louisville and Nashville 111½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 26¼; do preferred 55½; New York Central 172; Norfolk and Western 60¼; do preferred 74½; Northern Pacific preferred 103½; Ontario and Western 35⅝; Pennsylvania 76¼; Reading 25¼; do first preferred 40¾; do second prefererd 30¼; Southern Railway 34⅝; do preferred 95; Southern Pacific 61⅝; Union Pacific 104; do preferred 92; United States Steel 43¾; do preferred 85; Wabash 22; do preferred 40½; Spanish 4s 72½; Rands 10⅝; De Beers 40¼. Bar silver flat 24 15-16d per ounce. Money 3⅜@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜@3 9-16 per cent. and for three-months' bills 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres 135.20; Madrid 40.90; Lisbon 35; Rome 2.05.

Paris, Dec. 3.—Business during the greater part of the day on the Bourse was irregular and prices were weak. Rio Tintos were freely offered. The decline was accentuated by the fall in copper, in consequence of which large realizations were effected in Parquet stocks, especially Thomson-Houston. Before the close Rio Tintos and Thomson-Houston recovered substantially. Internationals were firm, particularly Italians. French rails were also firm, while Spanish 4s, Brazilians and Argentines were easier on London profit-taking. De Beers were firm and Kaffirs were maintained. The private rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. Three per cent. rentes 101f 50c for the account. Spanish 4s 73.37½.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—Internationals were irregular on the Boerse to-day. Argentine and Chinese were somewhat easier and Portuguese had a better tone. The publication of a synopsis of President Roosevelt's message to Congress had little influence on the whole, only Navigation shares being weaker, owing to the references made to the immigration question. Canadian Pacifics were fairly maintained. Banks and locals were lower, generally on realizations. Exchange on London 20 marks 43½ pfgs. for checks. Discount rates: Short bills 2½ per cent.; three-months' bills 2¾ per cent.

MOVEMENT LEADING ARTICLES

Louisville Board of Trade, Dec. 3, 1901.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1901.	Ship'd 1901.	Rec'd 1900.	Ship'd 1900.
Ag'l impl'ts, lbs.	80,505	127,730	90,870	123,610
Bagging, lbs.	40,480	2,390	....	2,100
Boots and shoes, cases	242	309	393	426
Coffee, lbs.	52,492	36,255	61,963	32,800
Cotton, bales	64	....	13	....
Flour, bbls.	307	2,152	150	1,966
Furniture, lbs.	24,795	96,380	12,610	102,610
Barley, bush.	1,500	....	1,500	....
Corn, bush.	8,380	25,000	68,451	78,400
Malt, bush.	....	50	....	765
Oats, bush.	8,600	13,820	9,800	9,990
Rye, bush.	5,525	700	715	2,000
Wheat, bush.	....	520	8,700	1,000
Hardware, pkgs.	1,057	1,426	1,639	2,555
Bacon, lbs.	97,985	80,474	39,140	84,454
Hams, lbs.	....	810	....	6,635
Lard, lbs.	102,916	39,005	4,400	22,065
Pig iron, tons	397	17	538	49
Leather, lbs.	8,764	60,231	250	29,774
Nails, kegs	1,164	750	5,056	511
Apples, gr., bbls.	48	244	347	200
Onions, bbls.	20	....	450	10
Potatoes, bbls.	800	289	1,400	437
Seed, grass and ver, lbs.	....	36,302	1,200	1,699
Soap, lbs.	3,985	71,130	500	55,613
Sugar, bbls.	1,004	393	415	361
Tobacco, leaf, hds	230	262	594	395
Tobacco, mfg., lbs	3,797	104,855	375	149,589
Whisky, bbls.	659	1,389	293	1,085
Wool, lbs.	45,563	2,037	20,000	10,001

LOCAL MARKETS—DAILY.

(Unless otherwise specified, as in the case of produce, etc., handled by commission men or brokers without charge, these quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city. Produce quotations represent the prices charged by shippers.)

BEANS—Northern hand-picked $1.90 per bu.; new home beans $1.75@2.

BEESWAX—26c.

BUTTER—Packing butter 11½@12c per lb.; common country 12½@14c; good 16c; Elgin 26½c in 60-lb. tubs, 27c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin lb. prints 27½c.

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $2 per bbl.; Louisville cement 58@75c per bbl.; lime 75c per bbl.; Michigan plaster $1.40 per bbl.

CHEESE—New York cheddars 13c; Western cheddars 12½c; full cream flats and twins 13c; skim goods 11@11½c.

COFFEE—Washed Caracas 12⅜@13⅜c; unwashed Caracas 11¼@12⅜c; washed Guatemala 17¼@18⅜c; Maracaibo 10⅜@12⅜c; Laguayra 10¼@11¼c; Mocha 19¼@22¼c; Java 25¼@28¼c. Green Rios: Fancy 12½c; choice 11c; prime 9½@10½c; good 8@9c; ordinary 7¼@8c; roasting grades 8½@9c.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote: Apples, sun-dried 3⅜c per lb. for bright, 3@3½c for dark; peaches 1@1½c.

EGGS—We quote fresh receipts at 20@21c per dozen on arrival, loss off.

FEATHERS—We quote prime white goose at 43c per lb.; gray 35@37c; mixed 30@35c; No. 1 old 34@37c; dark and mixed old goose 17@25c; duck 12@30c.

FIELD SEED—Selling price from store: Timothy $3.10 per bu.; fancy bluegrass 95c@$1; extra clean bluegrass 35c; red top 14c; fancy red top 11@12c per lb.; red clover $5.50@5.75 per bu.; orchard grass $1@1.10.

FLOUR—Jobbing trade quotations are as follows: Minnesota spring patents $4.50@4.75 per bbl.; choice spring patents $4.25; plain patents $4; straights $3.85; family $3.75; low grades $3.50; rye flour $3.25@3.50; bolted meal $1.50 per 100 lbs.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—We quote: Currants, per lb. 12@13c for raw; raisins, London layers, per box $2@2.25; Sultana raisins 12@13c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 50-lb. boxes 7@10c; prunes, California new 6@11c; peaches 10@12c; pears 7@8c; figs, in layers 10@12c, in bags 7c per lb.; apricots 13@14c; Persian dates 6@8c; Fard dates 8@9c.

FRUITS—Florida oranges $2.50@2.75 per box; choice Messina lemons $3@3.50 per box; California lemons $3 per box; bananas $1@1.75 per bunch; pears $3.50@4 per bbl.; apples $3@4.50 per bbl. for choice; California Belleflower, California Pearmain and California King, each $1.75 per box; California pears $2.50@2.75 per box; Malaga grapes $5@6 per bbl.; cranberries $7.50@8 per bbl., $2.50 per box.

FURS—These quotations are for Kentucky skins and Northern. Southern furs, except beaver and otter, about 10 per cent. lower: Raccoon 65@70c; mink $1.10@1.30; opossum 20@30c; gray fox 60@65c; red fox $1@1.25; black skunk $1; short-striped skunk 60@65c; narrow-striped skunk 30c; broad-striped and white skunk 10@15c; wild cat 20c; musk rat 8@10c; otter, cased $5@7; beaver, large $4@6.

GAME—Rabbits 80@90c per dozen, according to quality; quail $1.40@1.60 per dozen; squirrels 90c@$1 per dozen.

HAY—These quotations are for hay in car lots on track: Choice $14@14.50; No. 1 $13@13.50; No. 2 $13@13.50; clover hay $10.50@11.50. This is for baled hay; hay from store $1@2 per ton higher. Straw $5@5.50.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides; Southern green hides ¼c lower. We quote assorted lots: Dry flint, No. 1 16c; No. 2 14c; dry salted, No. 1 13½c; No. 2 12½c; round lots of beef hides 8c; round lots, dry 13½c; kip and calf 13½c; green salted, No. 1 8½@8⅝c; No. 2 7½@7¾c; kip and calf 7½c; sheepskins, butchers' 50@70c; country skins 30@50c; lambskins 30@40c; horse hides, No. 1 large $3; No. 2 $2.

MILL OFFAL—We quote in car lots: Bran $16@16.50; shorts $16.50@17; shipstuff $16.50@17. Prices are $1.50 per ton extra in bags.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Corn syrups 23½c per gallon; caramels 23½c; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 40@44c; centrifugals 14@30c.

NUTS—We quote dealers' prices as follows: Almonds 16c per lb.; filberts 13c; California walnuts 13c; French walnuts 12c; peanuts, fancy Virginia 5½c; choice Virginia 4½c; Texas pecans 10@12c; home-grown pecans 8@10c; cocoanuts $4 per 100; mixed nuts 11c per lb.; imported chestnuts 8c per lb.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 98c per gallon; No. 2 90c; linseed 52c for raw and 53c for boiled, 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 67c; extra No. 1 60c; No. 1 48c; No. 2 45c; gasoline, 87 degrees 16c; stove gasoline 12c; benzine, 63 degrees 10½c; straits oil 31c; black oil 9@18c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 22c; Corliss cylinder 32c; cotton-seed oil, refined 46c per gallon; coal oil, Kentucky test 9c; Indiana 9c; water white, 150 degrees 10½c; headlight, 175 test 11½c; turpentine 40c per gallon.

PAINTS AND COLORS—We quote strictly pure white and red lead at 6½c per lb., less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ⅝c.

POULTRY—We quote hens at 6c per pound; spring chickens 6@7c; young ducks 7½c; geese, full feathered $4.80 per dozen; young turkeys 7@7½c per lb., old 7@7½c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 3⅜c per lb.; fair to fancy 6¼@6⅝c; Japan 6¼@6½c; Java 6c; Indian head 6¼c; Carolina head 6⅝c; fancy Patna 6¼c.

ROOTS—We quote: Clean ginseng, Kentucky and Indiana $4.65@5 per lb.; "Golden Seal" yellow root 35@40c; Mayapple 2¾@3c; blood root 2¾@3c; Virginia snake root 20@25c; Seneca snake root 25@27c; pink root 12@15c; lady slipper 5c. Dealers do not want ginseng split, or unstrung, and washed before dried.

SALT—We quote delivered in dray-load lots: Ohio river 7-bu. bbl. $1.45; do 5-bu. bbl. $1.15; Michigan 7-bu. bbl. (medium coarse) $1.52; do 5-bl. bbl. (medium coarse) $1.20; do 7-bu. bbl. (fine) $1.45; do 5-bu. bbl. $1.15.

TALLOW—No. 1 5¼c; No. 2 4¾c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes $2.75 per bbl. on arrival, 95c per bu.; onions $3.50 per bbl., $1.30 per bu.; leaf lettuce 50c per bu.; head lettuce 65c per bu.; parsley 25c per dozen; hothouse cucumbers 75c@$1 per dozen; turnips 75c per bbl.; cabbage 90c@$1 per bbl., $14@16 per ton; carrots 15c per dozen, $1.50 per bbl.; peppers $1.50 per crate; green beans $1.75@2 per bu.; Spanish onions $1.50 per crate; Michigan celery 20@25c per dozen; extra fine celery 50@60c per dozen; California celery $3.50@4 per crate; parsnips 75c per bu.; horseradish $5 per bbl.; spinach 50c per bbl.; kail 40c per bbl.

WINDOW GLASS—We quote single and double at 90 per cent. discount from list dated January 21, 1901.

WOOL—We quote for Kentucky and Indiana wools. For Southern wool quotations are from 1@2c per lb. lower on clear wool: Burry 10@13c; clear grease 18@19c; medium tub-washed 25@26c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 22@24c.

Refined Sugar Prices.

The following is the New York price for refined sugar. The Louisville price is the same plus 43c for freight, and to other points the freight must be added as per equality rate book for Kentucky:

Cut loaf	5.40
Crushed	5.30
Powdered	5.00
Standard granulated	4.90
Fine granulated	4.90
Extra fine granulated	5.00
Cubes	5.15
XXXX powdered	5.05
Mould A	5.25
Diamond confectioners' A	4.90
Confectioners' standard A	4.70
No. 1	4.55
No. 2	4.50
No. 3	4.50
No. 4	4.45
No. 5	4.40
No. 6	4.30
No. 7	4.20
No. 8	4.10
No. 9	4.05
No. 10	4.00
No. 11	3.95
No. 12	3.95
No. 13	3.85
No. 14	3.85
No. 15	3.85
No. 16	3.85
Granulated, 5-lb. bags	5.05
Granulated, 2 and 5-lb. packages	5.05

New Orleans granulated 4.90c.
These prices went into effect Nov. 13, 1901.

The Grain Market.

The grain market continues strong, with an advance in wheat to 76c, and the probability that it would bring more. Corn buyers are taking only for their immediate needs, as the price is too high for storing it. The oats market is stronger.

WHEAT—New No. 2 red and longberry 76c; No. 3 red and longberry 74c; rejected 2@8c less; on levee 1½c less.

CORN—No. 2 white 70c; No. 2 yellow 70c; No. 2 mixed 70c; No. 3 new white 69c, new mixed 68c, new yellow 68c.

OATS—No. 2 white 49c; No. 2 mixed 48c.

RYE—67c.

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

The Provisions Market.

MESS PORK—$15.50.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured, light and specure 11¼@11⅜c; heavy to medium 9½@10¼c.

BACON—Clear rib sides 9⅜c; regular clear sides 10½c packed; breakfast bacon 11½@13c; sugar-cured shoulders 9¼c; bacon, extra 10c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 9½c; choice leaf in tierces 11c, in tubs 11¼c; pure leaf lard in tierces 11¾c, in firkins 12c.

BULK MEATS—Ribs 9¼c; regular clear 10c; extra short 9¾c.

DRIED BEEF—13c.

Merchant Iron and Hardware.

SOFT STEEL BARS—$2.10.

IRON BARS—$2.10.

HORSE SHOES—Burdens' $4; Juniata $3.95; mule shoes 25c additional.

HORSE-SHOE NAILS—No. 8 11@18c, according to quality.

NAILS—Cut $2.40 rate; wire $2.45 for first-class assortment.

WIRE—Nos. 6 to 9 galvanized $3.05; galvanized barbed wire $3.40; black wire 10c less.

BLACK PLATES—¼ and heavier $2.50 per lb.

BLACK SHEETS—Nos. 10 and 12 $2.50 per 100 lbs.; Nos. 22 and 24 $3.35; No. 26 $3.60; No. 27 $3.75.

GALVANIZED SHEETS—60 and 60 and 10 per cent. off.

The Cotton Market.

The market is much firmer on account of the Government report, which is estimated to mean a yield of not more than 9,670,000 bales. As the Government underestimated the last crop the trade is adding about 300,000 bales for good measure, but this is still a very short crop, especially as Ellison estimates requirements at 11,000,000 bales.

We quote: Middling 7½c; strict middling 7⅝c.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 3.—Offerings were more liberal and the market showed more animation and better prices. Sales of Burley were very small, but the few hogsheads of new Burley were eagerly taken, outselling the old. Nothing better than red leaf and tips appeared, but $8.30 was paid, and shippers were well satisfied. The new sold better than the old, and yet the old was higher than last week.

New dark tobacco sold at satisfactory figures and was of moderately good quality.

Receipts are showing an increase, but are still very small, though if there has been a good shipping season there will be a very rapid movement.

The offerings were 130 hogsheads, of which 33 were Burley and 97 dark; 111 original inspections and 19 reviews. First sale to-morrow at the Kentucky Warehouse.

The Buckner Warehouse sold 8 hogsheads at private sale.

Sales to-day were distributed as follows:

Burley.

Anderson County—2 hhds at $8.30 and 5.70.
Barren County—4 hhds at $7.50 to 6.10.
Franklin County—5 hhds at $8.60 to 4.95.
Henry County—5 hhds at $8.30 to 5.15.
Hart County—5 hhds at $8 to 5.50.
Meade County—3 hhds at $5.85 to 5.35.
Nelson County—5 hhds at $7.40 to 3.15.

Dark.

Allen County—11 hhds at $7 to 5.50.
Graves County—22 hhds at $8.10 to 6.
McCracken County—11 hhds at $6.80 to 4.65.
Simpson County—1 hhd at $5.65.
Warren County—8 hhds at $7.10 to 3.60.
Tennessee—9 hhds at $7.90 to 5.75.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—(Special.)—The improvement in the better grades of good to fine leaf established three weeks ago seems to be permanent. The demand for such grades continues strong and all the large manufacturers were competing for them to-day. Offerings aggregated 233 hhds, with a good percentage of the higher class of goods offered. The market was firm on all these types and stronger on color and low grades from $7 down. The first shipment of new Burley will be offered in this market to-morrow at the Farmers' and Shippers' Warehouse. Stocks in the local warehouses aggregated 14,104 hhds on December 1, against 11,206 hhds on the same date last year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Chicago 'Change.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Liberal profit-taking following marked strength in both wheat and corn influenced sharp sags and December and May wheat closed ¼@⅜c down, December corn ¾c higher, May corn ⅝c higher and May oats ⅛@¼c up. Provisions closed 15@20c down.

Trade in wheat was very active over a somewhat narrow range. A slight improvement in cables and a marked falling off in Northwestern receipts started better prices. The country demand was very good and most of the buying orders seemed to be for long profits rather than for scalping. The strength in the St. Louis market was particularly helpful. The world's total visible increase of 5,220,000 bushels had little effect on the market. A good strength developing in corn added to the bullish wheat incentives and prices advanced well. Late in the session, however, long wheat in great quantities was poured into the pit and, though taken up quickly by bulls, depressed the market materially. December opened steady, ranged between 73⅞c and 74⅝c and closed easy and ¼@⅜c lower at 73⅞c. May opened unchanged, ranged between 78c and 78⅞c and closed easy and ⅛@¼c down at 78@78⅛c. Local receipts were 78 cars—2 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 1,051 cars, making a total for the three points of 1,129 cars, against 1,365 last week and 801 last year. Primary receipts were 1,490,000 bushels, compared with 805,000 last year. Seaboard clearances in wheat were 33,000 bushels and in flour 21,000 barrels.

Corn acted dull and weak the first two hours of trade, while wheat was advancing. Cables were lower and there was considerable selling. The wheat advance made some of the shorts nervous, and on the report of a strong cash demand in the Southwest and a good sample trade here many prominent ones ran hurriedly to cover. The advance was sharp and decisive and prices reached the highest for the crop. On the rise commission houses were liberal sellers for profits, and under increased offerings prices reacted somewhat. December opened unchanged and ranged between 61⅝c and 63c, closing firm and ¾c up at 62⅝c. May opened unchanged to a shade lower, sold between 64½c and 66¼@66⅛c and closed strong and ⅝c higher at 65½c. Receipts were 197 cars.

Oats were dull and featureless early, but followed corn when that cereal showed strength, establishing a new record for May. There was a moderate demand on the part of the shorts, country acceptances were small and shippers reported an active demand for small lots for the Eastern account. May opened steady, ranged between 43¼@43⅜c and 43⅞c and closed firm and ¼@⅜c up at 43½c. Receipts were 258 cars.

Provisions were heavy on large receipts, but the decline was moderate. Trade was rather dull and the country demand less urgent, but not much of a pressure on the market. There was some open selling by large packers and prices sagged. January pork closed 20c down at $16.05, January lard 20c lower at $9.35 and January ribs 15c down at $8.22½.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat 80 cars; corn 85; oats 110; hogs 53,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Tody's Close.
WHEAT—				
Dec.	$0 74¼	$0 74⅝	$0 73⅞	$0 73⅞
May	78⅛	78⅞	78	78
CORN—				
Dec.	62	63	61⅝	62⅝
May	64⅞	66¼	64½	65½
July	64⅝	66	64⅝	65⅝
OATS—				
Dec.	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	42⅞
May	42¼	43⅞	43⅛	43½
July	39	39¼	38⅞	39
PORK—				
Jan.	16 07½	16 17½	15 97½	16 05
May	16 45	16 50	16 32½	16 37½
LARD—				
Dec.	9 50	9 50	9 37½	9 37½
Jan.	9 47½	9 47½	9 35	9 35
May	9 50	9 55	9 42½	9 42½
RIBS—				
Jan.	8 32½	8 32½	8 20	8 22½
May	8 42½	8 45	8 35	8 37½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Winter patents $3.50@3.60; winter straights $3@3.40; winter clears $2.70@3.20; spring specials $4@4.10; spring patents $3.35@3.70; spring straights $2.80@3.20. Market firm.

Grain—No. 2 spring wheat 72⅞c; No. 2 red 78½c; No. 2 corn 64c; No. 2 yellow do 64½c; No. 2 oats 44¼c; No. 2 white do 46@46½c; No. 3 white do 45½@46¼c; No. 2 rye 61c; fair to choice malting barley 58½@63c; No. 1 flax seed $1.38½; No. 1 Northwestern do $1.39; prime timothy seed $6.30@6.35; clover, contract grade $9.15@9.20.

Provisions—Mess pork $15.10@15.20 per bbl.; lard $9.37½@9.40 per 100 lbs.; short rib sides, loose $8.15@8.30; dry salted shoulders, boxed $7.25@7.50; short clear sides, boxed $8.60@8.70.

Whisky—On basis of high wines, $1.32 per gallon.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creamery 14@24½c; dairy 13@20c. Cheese steady at 9¼@10¼c. Eggs firm; fresh 24c.

Receipts—Flour 42,000 bbls.; wheat 289,000 bu.; corn 105,000; oats 289,000; rye 27,000; barley 196,000. Shipments—Flour 41,000 bbls.; wheat 3,000 bu.; corn 86,000; oats 193,000; rye 2,000; barley 32,000.

Bradstreet's Available Supplies.

New York, Dec. 3.—Special cable and telegraphic communications to Bradstreet's show the following changes in available supplies from last account:

Wheat—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase 5,620,000 bu.; afloat for and in Europe, decrease 400,000; total supply, increase 5,220,000.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease 746,000 bu.

Oats—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase 214,000 bu.

Among the more important increases reported to Bradstreet's are those of 1,600,000 bu. at Northwestern interior elevators, 750,000 at Manitoba, 100,000 at Minneapolis private elevators, 72,000 at Portland, Me., 65,000 at Depot Harbor and 51,000 at Newport News. The leading decrease is that of 731,000 bu. at Chicago private elevators.

New York.

New York, Dec. 3.—Butter—Receipts 6,106 packages; market firm; State dairy 15@23½c; creamery 16@25½c; June creamery 18@22c; factory 12½@15c. Cheese—Receipts 10,951 packages; market firm; fancy large September 10c; do small 10⅜c; late made, best large 9¼c; do small 10@10¼c. Eggs—Receipts 8,289 packages; market quiet; State and Pennsylvania 26@27c; Western at mark 26c; Southern at mark 20@25c. Poultry—Alive dull; springers 7½c; turkeys 7@7½c; fowls 8@9½c; dressed slow; springers 9@9½c; fowls 8½@9c; turkeys 9@10c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar 3c; refined firm; crushed 5.40c; powdered 5c; granulated 4.90c.

Flour—Receipts 37,060 bbls.; exports 13,859; market steady. Rye flour firm; choice to fancy $3.45@3.70. Corn meal steady; yellow Western $1.35; city $1.31. Rye steady; No. 2 Western 68@68⅝c f. o. b. afloat; State rye 64@65c c. i. f. New York, car lots. Barley steady.

Wheat—Receipts 121,600 bu.; exports 23,989; spot market steady; No. 2 red 84⅛c f. o. b. afloat and 82⅝c in elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth 83⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth 89⅝c f. o. b. afloat. Corn—Receipts 78,000 bu.; exports 26,755; spot market dull; No. 2 69½c in elevator and 70⅝c f. o. b. afloat. Oats—Receipts 171,700 bu.; exports 1,430; spot market firm; No. 2 49½c; No. 3 49c; No. 3 white 52c; track white 50@55c; No. 2 white 49½c; track mixed Western 49@50c; track white State 50@55c.

Hay, hides and leather steady. Hops and wool quiet. Coal firm. Beef steady. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 8⅝@10¼c; do shoulders 7c; do hams 9⅝@10c. Lard easier; Western steamed $9.85; refined easy; continent $9.90; South American $10.50; compound $7.50@7.75. Pork dull. Tallow firm; city 5⅛@6c; country 6@6⅛c. Cotton-seed oil steady; prime yellow 46½c. Petroleum dull. Rice quiet. Rosin, turpentine and molasses steady.

Coffee—The market for futures, as far as speculative activity was concerned, was a small one to-day. The opening was officially called steady at a decline of 5@15 points under selling by longs and reports, prompted by adverse European and Brazilian market information, heavier receipts in the crop country and a sluggish spot market. Trading throughout the day was slow and values failed to vary materially. A barely steady undertone prevailed, however, as predictions pointed to a liberal increase in world's visible supply figures. The market was finaly steady in tone at a net loss of 5@10 points. Sales on the call were 10,250 bags and for the entire session were 25,000 bags, including December at 6.45c, January at 6.50c, March at 6.70c, May at 6.85@6.90c, June at 7c, July at 7.05c, August at 7.15c and September at 7.25c. Spot—Rio easy; No. 7 invoice 6⅝c; mild steady; Cordova 7½@11c.

Metals—The feature in metal circles was a decided reaction in copper values at London. Private advices attributed the decline to speculative manipulation and sympathy with the depression in copper stocks. The net loss for to-day was a matter of £4 7s 6d on spot and £4 2s 6d on futures; thus the former closed at £57 5s and the latter at £56 5s. There were sellers at these figures, with the market unsettled. Localy no business of importance took place and the nominal quotation remains at 17c for Lake Superior and at 16⅝@16⅞c for casting and electrolytic. There were ready sellers at these quotations, while no bids could be ascertained, buyers holding off for concessions. Tin in the local market ruled quiet but a shade easier, with spot quoted at $25.25@25.50. At London values eased off £½, spot closing at £112 10s and futures at £104 7s. Lead was dull and unchanged at New York, being quoted at $4.37½, while at London realizing resulted in a loss of 1s 3d, spot closing at £11. Spelter was quiet and unchanged at home and abroad, closing at $4.30 nominal and £16 10s respectively. Iron was steady in tone, but prices were unchanged; pig iron warrants $10.50@11.50; No. 1 Northern foundry $15@16; No. 2 foundry Southern $14.50@15.50; No. 1 foundry Southern soft $14.50@16. Glasgow iron warrants closed at 15s 11d and Middlesboro at 42s 10½d.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash 80⅝c; December 80⅝c; May 80⅝c; No. 2 hard 76½@77c. Corn—No. 2 cash and December 66c; May 67½c. Oats—No. 2 cash 45⅝c; December 45⅝c; May 45⅜c; No. 2 white 47½c. Pork lower; jobbing $16. Lard lower at $9.27½. Lead steady at $4.25@4.27½. Poultry steady; chickens 5½c, springs 7c; turkeys 7c; ducks 6@6½c; geese 3½@5c. Butter steady; creamery 20@25½c; dairy 15@20c. Eggs steady at 22c. Flour quiet; red winter patents $3.65@3.75; extra fancy and straight $3.15@3.35; clear $2.85@3.05. Timothy scarce and firm at $6.25. Corn meal steady at $3.10. Bran scarce and firm; sacked on east track $1.03@1.05. Hay—Timothy steady at $12.50@15; prairie scarce and firm at $12@12.50. Whisky steady at $1.32. Hemp twine 9c. Iron cotton ties $1. Bagging 5¾@6⅜c. Dry salt meats (boxed) lower; extra shorts and clear ribs $8.37½; clear sides $8.62½. Bacon (boxed) lower; extra shorts and clear ribs $9.25; clear sides $9.50.

Baltimore.

Baltimore, Dec. 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat strong; spot and the month 78½@78⅝c; January 79⅜@79½c; May 82@82¼c; steamer No. 2 red 75@75¼c; Southern by sample 70@79c; do on grade 76@79c. Corn dull; mixed spot, new 65¼@65½c; year 65¼@65¼c; January 65⅜@65¼c; May 67@67¼c; steamer mixed 64¼@64¼c; Southern white and yellow 58⅜@65½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 51½@52c; No. 2 mixed 49@50c. Rye nominal; No. 2 nearby 61@61½c; No. 2 Western 62@62½c. Butter firm and unchanged; fancy imitation 18@19c; fancy creamery 25@26c; fancy ladle 16@17c; fancy roll 17@18c; good roll 15@16c; store-packed 13@15c. Eggs firm and unchanged; fresh 26@27c. Cheese firm and unchanged; large 10@10¼c; medium 10¼@11c; small 10⅝@11c. Sugar firm and unchanged; fine and coarse granulated 5c.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—Hog products quiet. Pork—Standard mess $16. Lard—Refined tierce 7¼c; pure lard 10c. Boxed Meats—Dry salt shoulders 8¼c; sides 8⅞c. Bacon—Clear rib sides 9⅝@9½c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured 11½@12⅝c. Coffee—Rio, ordinary to fair 7¼@8c. Rice steady; screenings 2⅝@3½c; head 4⅝@5c; fancy head 5½@5⅝c. Flour—Extra fancy $3.50@3.60; patent $3.90@4. Corn meal $3.15. Bran $1.14@1.15. Hay firm; prime $17@17.50; choice $18.50@19. Corn firm; No. 2 sacked white 73½c; mixed 72c; yellow 73c. Oats—No. 2 sacked 50½@51c. Sugar firm; open kettle 2¾c; open kettle centrifugal 3⅛@3½c; centrifugal granulated 4¼@4 5-16c; whites 3⅝@4c; yellows 3½@3⅝c; seconds 2⅛@3⅛c. Molasses steady; open kettle 25@32c; centrifugal 9@20c. Syrup steady at 24@29c.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—Flour firm. Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 red 83c. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 mixed 67½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 47c. Rye firm; No. 2 65c. Lard quiet at $9.25. Bulk meats firm at $8.42½. Bacon firm at $9.37½. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods quiet on basis of $1.32. Sugar quiet.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Dec. 3.—Wheat—December 71⅝c; May 75⅝@75½c; cash: No. 2 hard 73@73½c; No. 2 red 75@76½c. Corn—December 67c; May 67⅛c; cash: No. 2 mixed 67c; No. 2 white 67@67½c. Oats—No. 2 white 47⅝@48⅜c. Eggs steady; fresh Missouri and Kansas stock 21c per dozen, loss off, cases returned.

Toledo.

Toledo, Dec. 3.—Wheat firm and active; cash and December 80⅝c; May 82⅞c. Corn—December 64⅝c; May 66½c. Oats—December 44c; May 45c. Clover-seed dull; December $5.65; March $5.77½. Oil—North Lima 94c; South Lima and Indiana 89c.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Dec. 3.—Wheat—Cash 73½c; December 71⅝c; May 74⅝c; on track: No. 1 hard 75½c; No. 1 Northern 73⅜c; No. 2 Northern 71½c.

Duluth.

Duluth, Dec. 3.—Wheat—Cash: No. 1 hard 76c; No. 2 Northern 70⅛c; No. 1 Northern 72⅞c; December 72⅝c; May 75⅝c. Corn 62½c. Oats 43c.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Dec. 3.—Barley steady; No. 2 61@62c; sample 50@61c.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Dec. 3.—The Government report on the cotton crop has caused a number of sellers to withdraw from the market for the time being, but the demand has not increased to an appreciable extent. The general tone in cotton goods is very firm at the close and prices have an upward tendency in staple lines. There has been practically nothing offering in the print cloth division.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Dec. 3.—The wool market here maintains a firm tone. While there is an absence of speculative feeling there has been liberal business transacted. Territory wools sold firm and buyers are paying on the scoured basis of 42@43c for good lots of fine medium, with fine at 45c and staple wools at 46@48c. Texas wools are firm on the scoured basis of 47@48c, with Northern spring California at 46@48c. Oregon wools are steady on the basis of 41@44c for fine medium and fine, with valley at 35@38c and staple at 45@46c. Some good lines of Australian wools have been sold here this week, one sale of 1,500 bales being reported. About 36c clean is quoted for quarter-blood cross-bred, with merinos at 70@72c, scoured for super combing good at 65@67c and average at 62@65c. There has been more doing in fleece wools the past week. Sales of Ohio washed delaine have been made at 28@28¼c and best lots are now held at 29c in many instances. No. 1 washed Ohio fleeces have sold at 26c, with XX and above quoted at 26@26½c.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Wool easy and quiet; medium grades 13@17½c; light fine 12½@15c; heavy fine 10@12c; tub-washed 14@24½c.

Naval Stores.

Wilmington, Dec. 3.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 34@35c. Rosin firm at 95c@$1. Crude turpentine steady at $1.10@2. Tar steady at $1.20.

Charleston, Dec. 3.—Spirits of turpentine firm and unchanged. Rosin firm and unchanged.

Savannah, Dec. 3.—Spirits of turpentine firm; 35¼c bid. Rosin firm.

London Wool Sales.

London, Dec. 3.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day numbered 12,629 bales, including a large selection of superior grades. Competition was spirited, merinos selling at top prices. Fine cross-breds sold well, chiefly to the home trade. Cape of Good Hope and Natal offerings were steady. Some superior lots were taken by American buyers. Following are the sales in detail:

New South Wales, 4,500 bales; scoured 4¾d@1s 7½d; greasy 3¼@11½d.

Queensland, 2,200 bales; scoured 8½d@1s 6½d; greasy 6¼@9d.

Victoria, 1,600 bales; scoured 7d@1s 6½d; greasy 6¼@9d.

South Australia, 900 bales; scoured 6¼@9d; greasy 3¼@8d.

West Australia, 400 bales; scoured 10d; greasy 3@8½d.

Tasmania, 200 bales; scoured 5d; greasy 3⅝@9d.

New Zealand, 2,300 bales; scoured 9¼d; greasy 2⅝@8d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 500 bales; scoured 4d@1s 1½d; greasy 3½@7¾d.

Foreign Produce.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red Western winter 5s 11d; No. 1 Northern spring 5s 10½d; No. 1 California 6s ½d; futures quiet; March 6s ½d; May 6s 1⅜d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, old 5s 4½d; May 5s 2½d. Bacon—Cumberland cut firm at 50s; long clear middles, heavy firm at 48s 6d. Tallow—Australian in London firm at 31s. Peas—Canadian strong at 6s 8½d. Receipts of wheat during the past three days 30,000 centals, including 11,000 American; receipts of American corn during the past three days 140,700 centals. Weather fine.

Manchester Dry Goods.

Manchester, Dec. 3.—Cloths dull, with a moderate inquiry. Yarns quiet and steady.

To Secure Taxes.

Controller Hancock is signing 5,400 garnishments for rents which were made out by David Parkhill, clerk of the Board of Aldermen, against the occupants of houses who rent property from delinquent taxpayers. These renters, after being served with notice, must no longer pay rent to the owners of the property, but to the Chancery Court to be credited on tax bills. A number of those who received notices of garnishments are calling at the City Hall and are paying their taxes. A penalty of 5 per cent is charged.

FINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
W. L. LYONS & CO.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton.
Members N. Y. Cotton Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.
Exclusive private wires and long-distance telephone connections. Local securities bought and sold.
N. W. Corner Second and Main, Louisville, Ky

HUNT & HUTCHINGS
Members Chicago Board of Trade,
BROKERS.
Private wires to New York and Chicago; also long-distance telephone.
BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.
Louisville, Ky.

INVEST INTELLIGENTLY!
You would not embark in a new commercial enterprise without investigating. Wall Street affords the greatest opportunity for men of moderate means to make money of any business. THE SMALL CAPITALIST HAS EQUAL CHANCE WITH THE LARGE IN PROPORTION TO HIS CASH INVESTMENT. If incorrect, IT IS THE ONLY BUSINESS IN THE WORLD PERMITTING IMMEDIATE CHANGE OF ONE'S INVESTMENT. We have issued a cloth-bound illustrated 400-PAGE
"Guide to Investors,"
the study of which will post you thoroughly with the Wall Street markets and enable you to trade therein intelligently. IT ENABLES ANYONE TO INVEST MONEY, KEEP THE PRINCIPAL INTACT AND MAKE IT PAY AN INCOME. Write or call at any of our offices for a free copy, also our
"Daily Market Letter."
HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Rooms 3 and 4 Board of Trade Bldg., Third and Main sts., City.
"DETERMINING THE CHARACTER AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUR BROKER IS AS IMPORTANT AS THE SELECTION OF RIGHT STOCKS."

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STS., NEW YORK
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
Government Bonds of all issues bought, sold or taken in exchange for other securities. Quotations furnished by wire at our expense
List of current offerings of Municipal Railroad and other Investment Securities furnished upon application.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals Solicited.

JOE T. BURT. A. G. McCAMPBELL.
BURT & CO.
Stocks, Cotton, Grain and Provisions.
PRIVATE WIRE.
TELEPHONE 1280.
336 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky.

SAMUEL C. HENNING
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, Investment Securities.
226 FIFTH STREET.
Private wires to New York and Chicago.
SAMUEL C. HENNING, Member Chicago Board of Trade.
J. W. HENNING, Member New York Stock Exchange.

HALSEY & HALSEY,
225 5th St.
Brokers in STOCKS and BONDS.
Wires to Dominick & Dominick, Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN,
Stock and Bond Brokers.
Private wire direct to New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.
OFFICE 249 FIFTH STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

L. Comingor
Public Accountant,
420 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky.
Telephones—Day, 2808-Y. Night, 2879.
Bank and Corporate Examinations.

To Holders of Logan County Bonds.

The holders of the 6 per cent. bonds of Logan county, Ky., maturing July 1, 1901, are hereby notified to present them for payment at once at the Citizens' National Bank, Louisville, Ky. Interest on said bonds will stop on this day, December 3, 1901. WILBUR F. BROWDER, Commissioner of Logan County.

Notice

Is hereby given that funding bonds Nos. 3, 8, 10, 11 and 16, issued by Washington county, Ky., on the 1st day of April, 1891, are hereby called for redemption, at the First National Bank in Springfield, Ky., on the 10th day of December, 1901, at which date interest will cease.

This November 25, 1901.
ROBERT NOE, Treasurer,
Sinking Fund Commission.

BONDS —AND— STOCKS
Yielding an income of 4 to 5 per cent.
ALMSTEDT BROTHERS
510 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.
Send for lists.

MEDICAL.



Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Bath Robes

$2.50 to $10.00



SPECIAL—Extra Heavy, All-wool, Two-toned Sable; handsome fancy designs; cord and tassel to match; all sizes. Something for which you'd pay several dollars more elsewhere—special here for $5. Ask to see it, ladies. Eiderdown, Terry Cloth and Blanket Robes—$2.50 to $10.

Levy Bros. Third and Market

Courier-Journal

WEDNESDAY..DECEMBER 4, 1901

CITY FEATURES.

SPARKLING STONES IN SHOW WINDOWS.

They Attract the Attention of Thousands of Fourth Street Pedestrians.

Attracted by the glittering display of jewels in a Fourth-street show window a tall, distinguished looking man entered yesterday, and after glancing around at the magnificence of the interior, approached an attendant and said:

"I would like to purchase a diamond."

"We do not keep diamonds, sir!" the clerk courteously replied.

A look of surprise overspread the man's face, and as he drew his hand across his brow, gasped:

"My God! What are all these?" pointing to the row of showcases filled to their utmost with glittering gems.

"Those, sir, are the nearest approach to the real article. May I show them to you?"

As tray after tray of the beautiful stones and settings were put before him, the expression of the stranger's face underwent a series of transformation through the stages of astonishment, wonder and finally contentment. It is hardly necessary to add that he made a fat purchase.

This is only one of the many instances of daily occurrence in the store of the Montana Diamond Co., which recently opened a branch here for the sale of imitation diamonds. Nothing could be more beautiful than the store at 604 Fourth avenue, just south of Walnut. Artistic showcases, lined in royal purple plush, display some of the most elaborate specimens of the jewelers' art. Brooches, rings, garters, hair ornaments, every conceivable article of personal adornment, in great variety, are shown by courteous salesmen. Imported designs, never before seen in this city, are included in the display, and the imitation diamonds are so perfect that they defy the most fastidious connoisseur.

The Montana Diamond Co. should not be confused with any other concern professing to sell imitation diamonds. There are numerous cheap fakirs who make it their business to follow this company from place to place, and by imitating the Montana Company's methods endeavor to catch the unwary with their worthless wares. Beware of them.

For boilers, tanks, stacks and sheet iron work. HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.

MIND MADE UP.

MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS GO TO COUNCIL TUESDAY.

Not Believed That There Will Be Any Changes In the List—Heads of Departments.

Mayor Grainger said yesterday that his appointments, including the members of the two executive boards, Controller, City Buyer and Gas Inspector, would be sent to the Board of Aldermen for approval on next Tuesday night, December 10. It is not believed that in the meantime there will be any changes in the list, and that it will be sent to the Aldermen as follows: Members of Board of Public Works—Capt. John H. Weller, John W. Vreeland and John H. Phelps. Members of Board of Public Safety—Harry M. Brennan, Ed Tierney and R. Lee Suter. Controller—Samuel Wilhite. City Buyer—Fred Bishop. Gas Inspector—J. Henry Horn.

After the members of the two boards qualify the heads of the various departments will be appointed, and the names will be announced from December 15 to January 1.

It is the consensus of opinion that Maj. Gunther will be appointed Chief of Police; Dr. M. K. Allen, City Health Officer; Dr. Ellis Duncan, Superintendent of the City Hospital; Capt. William Sullivan, Chief of Detectives; William Small, Superintendent of Street Cleaning Department, and T. Ed Sherley, Building Inspector.

STRANGE JOURNEYS OF DR. BAKER'S CHECKS.

Postmaster Hands Envelopes To Assistant, Who Gives Them To Elevator Man, and So On.

Postmaster Baker tried to mail two checks Monday and failed. For twenty-four hours they were lost, and at noon yesterday turned up at the plant of the Old Kentucky Distilling Company. The checks were made out by Dr. Baker, as Custodian of the Customhouse. He gave them to Assistant Custodian William Dealtry to mail. Mr. Dealtry gave them to Mr. Willett, the elevator man. The elevator man handed them to Robert Kiefer, a messenger for the Old Kentucky distillery. The boy forgot and took the letters to the office of the company, for which he runs errands. There they went into the waste basket and were later dumped into the ash barrel. A steady search revealed them in the bottom of the barrel, whereupon they were taken to the proper place at one of the several windows of the post-office and dropped in.

It is probable that a carrier will make Custodian Baker's private office regularly in the future, so "nothing will be missed."

Children of Confederacy To Meet.

The history class of the Louisville Chapter of the E. M. Bruce Children of the Confederacy will hold a meeting at the residence of the "Director," Mrs. Mattie Bruce Reynolds, next Monday week at 3 o'clock. Boys and girls will be welcome, and are earnestly urged to join the class.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HEAR REPORTS

Woman's Christian Association Holds Meeting.

THE BRANCHES REPRESENTED

ORGANIZATION OWNS $84,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY.

THE BARRET MONTFORD HOME.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Association of Louisville was held yesterday afternoon at the Flower Mission, 207 West Chestnut street.

Mrs. John Duncan, the president, presided, and there were present the board of managers of the four branches of the association, the Henri Barret Montford House, Rest Cottage, the Flower Mission and the Business Women's Club.

An interesting fact in connection with the association, which was mentioned in one of the reports is that it owns $84,000 worth of property in Louisville, appraised as follows:

Henri Barret Monfort Home	$40,000
Home of the Friendless	20,000
Rest Cottage	10,000
Business Women's Club	14,000

The report of the Henri Barret Montfort Home was made by Miss Mary Warren, secretary. She said that since the last meeting of the Woman's Christian Association the handsome Bridgeford property, on Broadway, had been given to the association, and that the home was used as a boarding-house for self-supporting girls. It is entirely out of debt and now has under its roof twenty-nine girls. The house only accommodates thirty-one girls. They are furnished good board at a rate lower than any place else in the city.

Mrs. Susan Warner, president of the Flower Mission, made a most interesting report of that branch of the association. Every Thursday the mission holds meetings at the rooms on Chestnut street when clothes, food and fuel are distributed to worthy poor and to outcasts. Most of the women who come to receive these things can neither read nor write.

The mission will not allow any children to come to these Thursday meetings because it is thought that the begging of the elders will set them a bad example.

Mrs. Warner told of one case where a child came to her with a bundle under her arm, and with tears in her eyes, said it contained some trousers of her dead father's. Her mother had sent her to ask the Flower Mission to exchange them for a pair of shoes and a cloak for the children in the family.

The mission sees that the children of the poor for whom they care are sent to school.

Every Thursday afternoon a number of young women interested in the work of the Flower Mission come to the rooms and mend the garments sent in for distribution among the poor, so that they are in a proper condition to be worn.

Mrs. John Duncan, president of Rest Cottage, reported that during the past summer 235 girls were lodged under the cottage roof at Pewee for a period of two weeks or more. They represented the following occupations:

Housekeepers, 29; cooks, 6; clerks, 32; teachers, 2; milliners, 2; housegirls, 14; dressmakers, 31; seamstresses, 11; cigarmakers, 3; manicurist, 1; mill girl, 1; tailoress, 36; weavers, 2; cashiers, 3; bookkeepers, 8; forewomen, 2; stenographers, 9; book agent, 1; trimmer, 1; trained nurses, 2; companions, 2; school matron, 1; shirtmakers, 2; inspector, 1; bundle wrapper, 1, retoucher, 1; operator, 1; folders, 2; labeler, 1; organist, 1.

These girls pay $1 a week for board. Six hundred dollars was spent in improving the cottage and grounds during the year.

The report of the Business Women's Club, of which Mrs. James Buchanan is president, was read by Miss Ella Compton. She said the club had bought the building it now occupies on Walnut street for $14,000, of which $9,000 was already paid.

The Library Committee, of which Mrs. John G. Simrall is chairman, has 1,500 books in the library.

The exchange department has 137 consignors, and the sales for the past year amounted to $1,242.

In the two years of the existence of the Business Women's Club 245 women have been furnished employment.

The Devotional Committee holds a praise service every Friday, when some clergyman is present to conduct it.

The lunch department serves 450 lunches daily, and during the past year 90,992 lunches were served.

Coffee and tea are served at three cents a cup; bread and butter at two cents.

The Educational Committee, of which Mrs. John B. Castleman is chairman, conducts classes every evening. Vocal music, mandolin and guitar, physical culture, dressmaking, cooking, German and stenography are taught.

To Call On Mayor To-day.

Mayor Grainger yesterday set this morning at 10 o'clock as the time to receive twenty-three ministers who will call on him and request him to use his best endeavors to stop all forms of gambling in Louisville. When asked what he would say to the ministers, Mr. Grainger said he did not know what they were going to say to him.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were as follows: List, 33 cents; beer, $664; whisky, $43,758.34; cigars, $1,687.55; tobacco, $3,471.62; special tax, $42.58; oleomargarine stamps, $46.50; documentary stamps, $5.20; proprietary stamps, $13; total, $49,639.12.

SETTLEMENT.

G. D. Coldewey, Trustee, Brings Suit.

WANTS AN ACCOUNTING.

MARY OFFUTT SUES RAILWAY COMPANY FOR $20,000.

THROWN FROM A BUGGY.

G. D. Coldewey, as trustee and assignee of W. G. Coldewey, filed a petition yesterday for the settlement of his accounts. W. G. Coldewey, who was doing business under the name of August Coldewey & Co., made the assignment September 12, 1900. The main creditors were the H. A. Thierman Company, W. S. Hume & Co. and the Western Bank. The deed of assignment conveyed not only the business of the above company, but all of Coldewey's property, including his interest in the estate of his father, Anton F. Coldewey. In consideration, the three main creditors agreed not to sue him on any of their claims.

The assignee in the management of the trust states he has collected $9,635.63. The value of W. G. Coldewey's interest in his father's estate has not as yet been ascertained, it consisting largely of realty.

It will be remembered that after Anton F. Coldewey's death, it was discovered that he was largely indebted to the Western Bank, and in the course of the administration of the estate, $42,500 was paid on these claims.

It was stated yesterday that W. G. Coldewey's assets would approximate $30,000 and his liabilities $75,000 or $80,000.

With the filing of the assignee's petition, the Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company filed an answer, counter-claim and cross-petition, seeking to enforce against William G. Coldewey and his wife, Mary Buckner Coldewey, a lien of $14,000 on the property situated on the northeast corner of Third and A streets.

Harris Is Indicted.

Robert Harris was indicted yesterday on the charge of receiving from Louis Kerr a bundle of silk handkerchiefs and ladies' stockings, knowing them to be stolen from S. Shapinsky. Kerr and John Fitzhugh were indicted Monday on three charges of grand larceny in connection with this and other silk robberies, alleged to have been committed by them.

A. T. Counts and T. S. Thorne were indicted on the charge of stealing a diamond pin, the property of L. Bauer, and valued at $35.

The grand jury adjourned to meet Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Two Divorces Granted.

Suit for divorce was entered yesterday by Isaac Younger from Ellen Younger. They were married January 14, 1884, and abandonment is alleged.

China McGruder sued for divorce from Samuel McGruder on the alleged grounds of abandonment, cruelty and drunkenness. They were married June 6, 1889.

Adjudged Insane.

Carrie Liebfried, aged thirty-six years, was adjudged insane yesterday in the Criminal division. The case was a peculiarly sad one in that the alleged cause was grief over the death of her mother, coupled with a previous highly nervous condition.

John Lee Beckley, aged sixteen years, was adjudged to be feeble-minded.

Sues Railway Company.

Mary Offutt was thrown from a buggy November 17 in a collision with a street car. She claims to have been "greatly shocked, crushed and bruised," and yesterday she sued the Louisville Railway SCompany for $20,000 damages.

Court Paragraphs.

—The Western Bank sued Mr. and Mrs Fred De Haven on a note for $200.

—The Robinson-Pettet Company entered suit against William Fleischer for $70.75, alleged to be due for merchandise.

—Suits were entered by Bernheim Bros. against Jones & Patrick, of Hot Springs, Ark., on notes aggregating $524.63.

—The Ohio Falls Dye and Furnishing Works entered suit against Keating, Smythe & Shoemaker, of Chicago, for $830.49, alleged to be due on account.

—The Home and Savings Fund Company Building Association sued Bertie L. Thomas and others to enforce a lien of $803.39 on the property situated on the north side of Madison street, 239 feet east of Twenty-eighth.

—The will of Mildred Truman was probated. She leaves to her husband, Samuel Truman, her one-half interest in the property at 1713 Grayson street. The other half interest is owned by testatrix's nephew, Charles Tosspot.

—Theodore Needy, Jr., by William Needy, sued the Louisville Railway Company for $2,500 damages by injuries received by being thrown from his wagon on Ninth street by his horse catching a foot in a loose rail and being thereby thrown down.

—A verdict was returned in the Common Pleas division in favor of the Louisville Railway Company in suit of Ed Shelton, by John Shelton, for $5,000 damages for injuries received in being thrown from a car July 23, 1900, near Thirteenth and Main streets, by an alleged sudden starting of the car.

City Court Docket.

Disorderly Conduct—Willie Duke; December 5.

Housebreaking—William Huggins, Chas. Rogers; $300 to answer. Green Negoy; December 6. William Minor; December 5.

Grand Larceny—Belle Arnold; December 16.

False Pretenses—Frank Breeder; December 4.

Fugitive—William Roberts; sent to Meade county for trial.

Malicious Wounding—Rachael Weeden; December 6.

Suspected Felon—Ambrose Simmons; December 5.

Assault and Battery—Jack Brown; December 5.

Malicious Assault—Lizzie Jones; amended to disorderly conduct; $10.

Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 3.—Present, Chief Justice Paynter and Judges Burnam, Hobson and O'Rear.

Board of Trustees of House of Reform vs. City of Lexington, Fayette; reversed; whole court sitting; Chief Justice Paynter and Judges Guffy and Hobson dissenting.

Cynthiana Building and Loan Association vs. Ecklar, Harrison; affirmed with damages; whole court sitting.

Blalock vs. Copeland, Graves; affirmed.

Graves vs. City of Hopkinsville, Christian; affirmed.

Railway Officials and Association vs. Beddord, Fayette; affirmed with damages.

Tatum vs. Commonwealth, Ohio; affirmed with damages.

Taylor vs. Commonwealth, Ohio; affirmed with damages.

Same vs. same, Ohio; affirmed with damages.

Eversole vs. White, etc., Owsley; affirmed.

Widows' and Orphans' Home I. O. O. F. of Kentucky vs. Bosworth, Sheriff, Fayette; affirmed, whole court sitting; Chief Justice Paynter dissenting.

Spencer, etc., vs. Society of Shakers, Mercer; Kennedy vs. Weber, Hegan vs. Pendennis Club, etc., Jefferson; and Smith vs. Trimble, Kenton; petition for rehearing in each overruled.

Price's administratrix vs. Price's administratrix, Fayette; petition and supplemental petition for rehearing filed and submitted.

Johnson vs. Jones, and Hollins vs. Gorham; appellant in first and appellee in second case given till December 15 to brief.

L. and N. R. R. Co. vs. Hull, Webster; copy of supersedeas filed as part of record herein.

Ray vs. Spears, Marion; supplemental petition for rehearing filed and submitted, with leave to respond.

Ferrell, executor, vs. Bales, Pike; advanced.

Louisville Banking Co. vs. Asher, Jefferson; appellant given till December 14 to file petition for rehearing.

Murphy's executor vs. Murphy, etc.; appellants filed grounds and moved the court to set aside order of affirmance, withdraw opinion and set case for oral argument before the whole court; motions submitted.

Richardson and Wilson vs. Boske, Kenton; response to petition for rehearing filed by appellants.

Equitable L. and L. Association vs. Smith, Madison; copy of supersedeas bond filed.

December 17 will be the last day for filing records for January term.

Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

Action For Causing Death—Inconsistent Defenses—Election—Evidence to Show Accidental Shooting—Evidence of Threats—Admissibility of Evidence Under General Issue—Admission That Shooting Was Not In Self-defense—Instructions to Jury.—Hollingsworth vs. Warnock.—(To be reported.) Filed November 29, 1901. Appeal from Greenup Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge DuRelle, reversing.

First—In an action by a widow, under Ky. St., Sec. 4, to recover damages for the careless and wanton killing of her husband, the defenses of shooting in self-defense and of accidental shooting are inconsistent, and when both were pleaded by defendant the court properly sustained a motion to require him to elect upon which he would rely.

Second—Though defendant elected to rely on the defense of accidental shooting, evidence tending to show that he drew his pistol to avert threatened danger to his life was admissible, as the jury might otherwise have believed that the shot was fired carelessly and wantonly; and it was, therefore, proper to admit evidence of declarations made by deceased on the day of the shooting in the presence of defendant to the effect that he "would cut a man all to hell," and also evidence that he had been discharged from certain railroad yards because he was going to cut the yardmaster with a knife.

Third—Evidence of threats by deceased to the effect that he would kill somebody before morning, which were never communicated to defendant, were too general to be admissible for any purpose.

Fourth—Plaintiff having introduced evidence of an ambiguous remark made by defendant just before the killing it was proper to permit him to explain the remark; and it was also proper to permit him to prove the whole of the conversation of which the remark in question was a part.

Fifth—Evidence as to deceased having drunk liquor at various times during the day of the killing should have been excluded, as it was amply proved without such testimony that he was under the influence of liquor at the time of the killing.

Sixth—Under Ky. St., Sec. 4, giving a right of action to the widow and minor children of a person killed by the careless, wanton or malicious use of firearms, "not in self-defense"—evidence tending to show either that the killing was in self-defense or was accidental is admissible under a common traverse of the averments of the petition, but where the defendant having affirmatively pleaded both those defenses and being properly required to elect upon which he would rely, elected to rely upon the defense of accidental shooting, his answer stood as an admission that he did not do the shooting in self-defense, and it was therefore error to require the jury to believe, in order to find for plaintiff, that the shooting was done "not in self-defense," as submitted.

J. B. Wilhoit, W. J. Worthington for appellant; B. F. Bennett, A. E. Cole & Sons for appellee.

Appeal and Error—Motion to Affirm as Delay Case—Supersedeas of Judgment Awarding Mandamus.—Wyatt, Judge, etc., vs. Ryan, etc.—(Not to be reported.) Filed November 29, 1901. Appeal from Fleming Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Burnam, denying motion to affirm as delay case.

First—A motion to affirm as a delay case does not lie until the case has been regularly docketed, the mere filing of the transcript not being sufficient to give the court jurisdiction of such a motion.

Second—A judgment awarding mandamus from which an appeal has been granted may, like any other judgment appealed from, be suspended by the execution of a supersedeas bond.

J. H. Power, H. S. Grannis, John P. McCartney for appellants; G. A. Cassidy, J. F. Maher, J. D. Humphrey, W. G. Dearing for appellees.

Wills—Compliance with Condition—Injury to Land from Raising Dam—Meaning of "Low Water Mark."—Kentucky Lumber Company vs. King.—(Not to be reported.) Filed November 27, 1901. Appeal from Whitley Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Hobson, reversing.

First—Where a father devised land to his son providing that "in accepting this bequest he is to put into my estate as a part thereof the house and lot now owned and occupied by him as a residence," and the son who was executor of the will put his house and lot in the appraisement as part of the estate of testator and then sold and conveyed it as executor, joining in the deed also personally, and afterwards accounting for the proceeds of the property in his settlement as executor, there was a compliance with the condition of the will whether it was a condition precedent or subsequent.

Second—Where defendant lumber company having the right to maintain its dam at the hight of six feet above low water mark raised its dam some parts of which were below that height, resulting in injury to plaintiff's property, it was error to instruct the jury to find for plaintiff the difference, if any, between the value of plaintiff's property with the dam maintained at the hight it was before it was raised and as now maintained, as the court should have instructed the jury to find the difference, if any, between the value of plaintiff's property with the dam maintained at the height of six feet above low water mark and the dam as now maintained.

Third—As the structure is permanent the court properly made the diminution in the value of the property the measure of recovery.

Fourth—"Low water mark" does not mean the lowest stage of the water in seasons of great drouth, but the height of the water at ordinary stages of low water.

Tye & Denham, R. D. Hill for appellant; C. W. Lester for appellee.

County Roads—Liability on Contractor's Bond Limited to Penalty Named—Liability for Injury to Traveler.—Moss, etc., vs. Rowlett, etc.—(To be reported.) Filed November 27, 1901. Appeal from Henderson Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Hobson, affirming; Judges DuRelle and Guffy dissenting.

First—Ky. St., Sec. 3752, part of chapter entitled "Office and Officers," which provides that the recovery on a bond required by law "for the discharge or performance of any public or fiducial office, trust or employment," shall not be limited by the amount of the penalty named in such bond, does not apply to a bond executed by a road contractor for the faithful performance of his contract, and therefore the obligors in such a bond are liable only according to its terms and to the extent of the amount specified therein.

Second—Under Ky. St., Sec. 4316, requiring a road contractor to give bond to the Commonwealth for the benefit of the county "in at least double the amount of the value of the work to be done, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the work within the prescribed time," and providing that for any breach of the bond "he shall be liable to a fine of from ten dollars to one hundred dollars, and to action for damages by all parties aggrieved thereby"—the contractor is not liable on his bond for injury to travelers from defects in the road, it being manifest that it was not intended that the liability of the contractor, where the system of working the roads by taxation is adopted by the Fiscal Court, shall be any greater than the liability of the overseer where the overseer system exists.

John F. Lockett for appellants; C. C. & G. D. Givens, Yeaman & Yeaman for appellees.

HEAVY TRAVEL.

NUMEROUS KENTUCKIANS SEEK HOMES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

C. and O. Gets Four New Sleeping Cars Which Will Be Used In Service Out of Louisville.

The regular winter tourist business to the Southwest began yesterday and will continue until next spring. If the first day's business is an indication of the number of persons who will seek homes in the Southwest this winter, Kentucky will lose a goodly portion of her population.

On its morning and evening trains yesterday the Illinois Central had sixty passengers bound for Texas and the Oklahoma Territory, and the Louisville and Nashville had quite a nice business. These people came from all parts of Kentucky, and for the most part were prosperous looking farmers seeking new homes. Some took their entire families with them, together with their household effects.

Mr. George H. Lee, general passenger agent of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, with headquarters at Little Rock, was here yesterday in consultation with Mr. Charles L. Stone, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville, regarding passenger business to the Southwest. Mr. Lee anticipates a heavy travel from this section of the country to Texas and Oklahoma this winter, on account of the excellent farming advantages possessed by both the State and Territory.

New Sleeping Cars.

The Pullman Company has just delivered four new Pullman sleepers to the Chesapeake and Ohio railway. They are of the newest pattern and are more roomy than some of the old sleepers. The upper deck is wider than in the old style cars, and this enables the upper berth, when not in use, to be set closer to the eaves, making nearly two feet wider space in the ceiling. The cars are lighted with electricity from the ceiling of each berth.

Mr. Connor Here.

W. H. Connor, general joint agent at Cincinnati of the Union and Southern Pacific, was here yesterday.

CAPT. NORTON'S ASSESSMENT RAISED.

Must Pay Taxes On $155,000 Worth of Personal Property—His Valuation Was $75,000.

The members of the City Board of Equalization are of the opinion that Capt. William F. Norton, known as Daniel Quilp, is wealthier by $80,000 than he says he is. Assessor Murphy received no schedule on November 15 from Capt. Norton setting forth the value of his personal property. According to law Mr. Murphy made out Capt. Norton's schedule for him, fixing the amount at $155,000. When Capt. Norton received notice of the assessment he immediately went to the City Hall and told Mr. Murphy that he had overestimated the value of his personal wealth for taxable purposes. He was requested to make out a schedule of his own. This was done, and the Captain figured his personal property at $75,000. He made an affidavit as to the correctness of the schedule, which was submitted to the Board of Equalization. The board was not entirely satisfied with Capt. Norton's schedule. He was asked to be more specific, but failed to reply.

In considering the matter yesterday the Commissioners allowed Mr. Murphy's valuation of $155,000 to stand.

Supper and Sale.

The Epworth League of Lander Memorial Methodist church will conduct a supper and sale Friday from 4 to 10 p. m., at the Highland Athletic Club rooms, corner of Highland and Baxter avenues. The proceeds will be used to improve the music of the league and church.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP MAKES THE SKIN SOFT AS VELVET

It is the Best Toilet Soap made. A wonderful skin curative. Best for the complexion. Best for the bath. Best for the baby. Best for the hair. Large cakes 15c. Trial size 6c; all druggists'. Munyon's Remedies are positive cures. Advice and Guide to Health free by mail.

Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

SPECIAL ..SALES

$15 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats.

We are offering for a few days mor some extraordinary values in Men's and Young Men's Fancy and Black Suits and Stylish Overcoats. Regular $18 and $20 garments now $15.

We had one hundred drummer's samples of fine "Cravanette" Raincoats, regular $20 and $25 coats, storm and lightweight garments, offered yesterday at $15. What's left of this consignment goes at that price.

Crutcher & Starks, Incorporated.

DRUGS.

Taylor's Cut-Rate Drug Store.

Williams' Shaving Soap, cake	5c
Williams' Shaving Stick	15c
Colgate's Shaving Stick	15c
Colgate's Shaving Soap, cake	5c
Roger & Gallet's Shaving Stick	25c
Pear's Shaving Stick	19c
Toilet Witch Hazel	25c
50c Shaving Brush	25c
25c Shaving Brush	15c
75c Razor Strop	40c
50c Razor Strop	25c
Manneni's Talcum Powder	12c
Allan's Borated Talcum Powder	10c
Comfort Powder	20c
75c Hair Brushes (solid back)	39c
$1.00 Hair Brushes (solid back)	75c
50c Nail Brushes (solid back)	25c
25c Nail Brushes (solid back)	15c

California Port and Sherry Wine.

California Wines embody the health-giving, blood-making qualities of the true tonic, with the palatableness of the most excellent vintage. For table use they are perfect. Physicans recommend them for weak, delicate, convalescent and anaemic people. Why pay small dealers higher prices for inferior so-called "pure wines" when we sell you the genuine CALIFORNIA PORT, SHERRY, CLARET and CATAWBA WINES at the popular price of $1.00 per gallon, or 25c per quart?

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

T. P. TAYLOR & CO. Leading Cut-Rate Druggists

Third and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

Uncle Sam's Curse



The curse of America is dyspepsia.

Have you stomach trouble? Do you have dull, depressing pains in the pit of the stomach—or a full feeling after eating—or gas-belching? Delay means danger of the dreaded Dyspepsia. Take Clarence DyspepsiaTablets—take a dose of them to-day! We know they'll banish YOUR stomach troubles!

Price 50 cents; all druggists.

Clarence Medicine Co., Louisville, Ky. Muswick & Co., Gen. Agents.

SILK SALE.

CONTINUED!

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

Silk Sale

which opened Monday morning with a great volume of business, despite unfavorable weather conditions, will be continued to-day with the same

LOW PRICES

prevailing. Those who contemplate buying Silks for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS will find in this sale a GREAT MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITY.

DO NOT FAIL TO INVESTIGATE.

Louisville's Great Department Store

Herman Straus

414-416-418-420-422 West Market St.

FANCY GROCERIES.

Extra Large Louisiana Soft Shell Pecans

Very Fancy Malaga Raisins.

Genuine Old Fashioned Dark Buckwheat Flour.

The Finest, Largest Cranberries Brought Into This Market.

Have You Tried Our Shoat Meat Sausage?

It's of the same quality as that of our Own Make Mince Meat. Nothing better. A trial is the proof.

WE HANDLE NOTHING BUT THE BEST AND FOR THAT REASON MUST SATISFY YOU.

J. B. Wurach, Provider of the best Pure Food and Fruit Products of the world's markets.

314 W. MARKET ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR CHRISTMAS

Wholesale Only.



SLEDS, COASTERS, ICE SKATES, ROLLER SKATES, TOY WAGONS, VELOCIPEDES.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.



Your Home

Does it contain all the modern improvements?—the telephone, electric lights, etc.?

If it does, you need the services of a competent man to do occasional repairing of your electrical fixtures or to do other small but mighty particular jobs. I am that man. There's nothing in the line of electrical repairing that I can't do, and do it skillfully.

Make a specialty of installing motors and dynamos, or most any sort of power. Put in private telephone systems. No fancy prices.

TELEPHONE 2681. HARRY I. WOOD, 518-520 W. Main St.

INSURANCE.

John B. Castleman. Arthur G. Langham. Breckinridge Castleman.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO. OF LIVERPOOL

LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

BARBEE & CASTLEMAN. MANAGERS SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL OFFICES COLUMBIA BUILDING. LOUISVILLE, KY.

OPTICIANS.



One Bad Eye

has an injurious effect upon its mate. Few persons have eyes exactly alike—or exactly right. A slight difference, unless properly cared for, may soon develop into a serious defect—and properly cared for, may be easily cured. We examine your eyes and advise you without charge. If you NEED Glasses we'll tell you so—if NOT we'll tell you just the same. Better find out whether or not you have a bad eye.

T. J. Howe & Co., OPTICIANS, 513 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.

CANDY.

Xmas!

It is coming, and we are getting ready for it.

We will have the finest line of

Christmas Candies

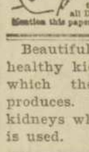
ever seen in Louisville, and these Candies will be put in boxes and baskets that are perfect dreams of beauty.

Make a note of this.

Day's

326 Fourth av.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Beautiful complexions are due to healthy kidneys and the pure blood which their well-regulated action produces. There are no disordered kidneys where Wintersmith's Buchu is used.

MUSIC HALL, MARKET ST., So. 1st and 2d.

Central, Capacious, Clean, Comfortable. Its safety has been attested by the constant immense gatherings within its walls.

OPEN DATES.

Upper Hall for public meetings, lectures, concerts, entertainments.

The Lower Hall, with seating capacity for 1,000, especially adapted for Recitals, Concerts, Fairs, large Euchre Parties, Banquets, Business Meetings and Social Entertainments.

Upper rooms for Lodge Meetings or Dancing Classes.

Try Wintersmith's Chill Tonic.

"THOUGHTLESS FOLKS HAVE THE HARDEST WORK," BUT QUICK-WITTED PEOPLE USE

SAPOLIO

HOLIDAY GOODS.



PASS YOUR PLATE, JACK.

We know what the boys want. Our great lines of shelving are full of things for the boys. In the feast of values they are provided for bountifully. At least 1,000 items in our great store are suitable gifts for boys.

MENU No. 2—FOR THE BOYS

WAGONS Boys Express Wagons, Cab Wagons, Cycle Wagons (ask to see them) Police and Fire Wagons, Hook and Ladder, Dog and Goat Sulkies, and Wheelbarrows. The best line ever carried in the south.

TOOL CHESTS Every boy likes Tools; our Chests are both attractive and useful. Fifty cent chest has removable tray and 14 tools; $1.00 chest has 25 tools; and so on up to our $2.50 chest, which is a daisy.

GAMES Boys like Balls, Boxing Gloves, Tennis Nets, Foot Balls, Golf, Punching Bags. Then for indoor fellows we have Chess, Checkers, Loto, Crokinole, Carom Boards, Parlor Billiards, Dominoes. All new, fresh goods at wholesale prices.

GUNS Single and double barrel, for the boys. Safe, accurate guns, $4.50, up. Toy Cannons at 10 cts., 25 cts., and up to our big Breech Loader, which shoots shot gun shells. It is the greatest noise-maker out; $4.00.

AIR RIFLES The boys' ideal present. Single Shot and Repeaters: Daisy, King and Columbian; also the Ormond Takedown Air Rifle, at prices below the market.

TOY PISTOLS Paper Cap Snappers, Single Shot Black Cartridge Pistols and our latest Seven-shot Revolver, nickel plated, for 50 cts. Shoots 22-caliber blanks.

MUSICAL GOODS French Harps; finest line in Louisville. All leading makes Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Horns, Drums, Flutes, Zobos. We sell musical goods at less than many dealers buy at.

BICYCLES We are offering a 1902 model Bicycle, fully guaranteed, for $9.95. We have 1000 of these wheels to sell; suitable for big or little boys. Full size and up-to-date. Come and see it. Lamps, Bells. Complete line of Sundries.

SKATES Both Roller and Ice Skates. Roller Side Walk Skates at 40 cts. Cycle Skates, $1.00. Ice Skates from 50 cts. to $3.00.

Everything at Wholesale prices—Buy one item or a dozen the rate is the same. DON'T WAIT UNTIL CHRISTMAS WEEK, COME TODAY AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

FREE To every one bringing seven of these advertisements to our store, numbered consecutively 1 to 7, and pasted on one sheet of paper, we will give a nice present.

SUTCLIFFE & CO., Fourth and Main, (McKnight's old stand).

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE

Free Reclining Chair Cars

To Memphis and New Orleans.

Two Fast Trains Daily.

Dining Cars on all Through Trains.